The Canadian Nurse

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE NURSING PROFESSION IN CANADA

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THE CANADIAN NURSE AT HOME.

The Canadian Nurse is at home from the hospital which overlooks the beautiful harbor of Halifax to that other Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital which commands a charming view of Beacon Hill Park and away over the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the snow-capped peaks of the Olympic Mountains. She is in the wards of Harrington Harbor Hospital, Labrador, where Dr. Grenfell makes rounds sometimes and in the General Hospital of St. John's, Newfoundland, and in all the hospitals between, from the General Hospital of St. John, New Brunswick, to that other General Hospital which commands Burrard Inlet and English Bay, and whose operating room windows, like a lighthouse, if lighted for an emergency operation at night, have been known to summon home by their warning gleam the O. R. nurse from the city below, and further on still to White Horse Hospital and the Good Samaritan Hospital at Dawson City in the Yukon. Day nurse or night nurse, wherever you are in the world, you may take out your watch and look at it and know that she is on duty.

In a blue uniform mostly—a few of them may be in pink—and with blue eyes mostly, though grey or brown do just as well, and with a kind face and quiet step nearly always, though they are only human and may forget, Canadian nurses learn their profession and live their lives in the country that we know, no matter how far down in our hearts we keep the knowledge, is the best country in the world. This new profession in a new country is coming to its own, and hoping to do something for the country worthy of Canadians. It is only a few years ago that there were practically no nurses' associations, no organization of the profession, and but little feeling of leadership or unity. Even when *The Canadian Nurse* was founded, there were only two or three nurses' associations and most of them were local. Since its foundation, we have had the privilege of assisting in the formation of the Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, and the Canadian Association of Trained Nurses, as well as twenty other Nurses' Associations, all of whom are doing good work, maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession and establishing its unity. The Editorial Board, as the servants of the profession, have long felt that the invitations so kindly extended to some member of the Board to visit the West and meet Associations and members of the profession there must be accepted at the earliest possible moment. As our readers know, it was arranged, after careful consideration, that Miss Lennox, a member of the Board, and one of the most active and influential among the founders of the magazine, and the Editor, should act as representatives of the Editorial Board and the magazine, and as such visit

all the Nurses' Associations and accept other invitations, as far as possible, in the West. Miss Lennox accepted the appointment with some reservation, as not being very sure of being able to go. She was fortunately able to be present at the first meeting at Winnipeg, and the reception which took place afterward, but to the great regret of the Editorial Board and the Editor, she was unable to go any farther west. The party arrived at Winnipeg about noon on Wednesday, July 28th, and were greatly gratified by being received at the magnificent Canadian Pacific Railway station in Winnipeg by the Reception Committee, Miss Parlett, Miss Johns, Miss Cotter and others.

This committee had been appointed by the Alumnae Association of Winnipeg General Hospital, and we can say that their efficiency was only equaled by their kindness. In fact, no mayor and aldermen could have done as much or done it as well. We were so well taken care of and so happy that we felt ten years younger at once and perceived that we were about to have the time of our lives. And we had it. In two minutes more we were driving out of the gateway and admiring the adjoining C. P. R. Hotel Royal Alexandra, which Kipling says with truth is one of the best hotels in the world. Along wide, wide streets, so clean, so washed with the western sun, so atmosphered with the buoyancy, the energy, the progressiveness, the future-valuing thinking of the West, we went without haste yet speedily, till we came to the new and beautiful building of the Winnipeg Y. W. C. A., where we resided during our short but delightful visit. The next afternoon, in the spacious drawing-rooms of the Nurses' Residence of the Winnipeg General Hospital on McDermot Avenue, a special meeting was held of the Alumnae Association, and there were present a large number of members of the Manitoba Graduate Nurses' Association and other nurses resident in the City of Winnipeg. We shall never forget that meeting. The arrangement of the reception rooms was charming. Coolness, fragrance and comfort were everywhere in evidence, and we had the pleasure of being introduced personally to all the ladies present as they arrived, by the President of the W. G. H. A. A., Miss Ethel Johns. This was an ideal opening. We met some old friends and a great many new ones, who were all so cordial in their greeting and brought with them such a sense of adequacy and thoughtfulness and professional pride and enthusiasm that at once, on the very threshold of our visit, we felt that this one gathering more than secured its success. It was indeed a wonderful gathering for such a time of year, when the notice had been so short and when almost everyone was out of town. The President, Miss Johns, took the chair about 4.00 p.m. and said that she was glad that her first special duty in her year of office as President of the W. G. H. A. A. was to introduce the Editor of *The Canadian Nurse* to the members of the Alumnae Association and their guests. After the address, a vote of thanks was moved, seconded, and presented, and an adjournment was made to the dining-rooms, where everyone spent a pleasant hour, refreshments being served by members of the reception committee and others, including Miss Gilroy, Vice-President; Miss Matheson, Acting Superintendent; Miss Parlett, Miss Cotter, Miss Gray, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Sidney J. Atkinson, Mrs. Pierce. Among those who were present were Mrs. Margaret Scott, Miss E. Cora Hind, Mrs. C. P. Walker,

Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, Mrs. Armitage, and the following undergraduate nurses: Miss McGregor, Miss Brehaut, Miss W. Harvey, Miss Gent, Miss J. M. Smith, Miss Canning, Miss Crisp, Miss Corelli, Miss Caldwell, Miss Andrew, Miss McBride, Miss Winslow, Miss Attrill, Miss Steele, Miss Capling, Miss Mitchell, Miss Moore, Miss Gardner, Miss Waldon.

On the next day, we had the pleasure of seeing the City of Winnipeg, a great sight in itself, whether we regard its buildings, its varied and important population, the volume of commerce and manufacturing carried on there, or the beauty of its residential districts, especially on the banks of the Assiniboine River and in the Fort Rouge district. We saw the old gateway within the park which is all that remains of Fort Garry, with its great history, we saw Lower Fort Garry, the very model of a Hudson's Bay Post; we saw Kildonan churchyard, the Presbyterian Westminster Abbey of Manitoba, and the spires of St. Boniface, and the foreign quarter, and the large Canadian Northern station in course of erection; and St. John's Cathedral and churchyard, and many another thing worth seeing and not to be forgotten. Especially the visit to Lower Fort Garry by the kindness of the brother of one of our contributors and the drive through the foreign quarter afterwards by the kindness of one of the Winnipeg doctors claim our best thanks. Then there was a visit to the Winnipeg General Hospital, one of the largest and finest hospitals in Canada. We all regretted not to see Miss Wilson, the Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, who is at present in England, attending the International Congress of Nurses.

A luncheon took place afterwards, where we met a number of the nursing staff of the hospital and the Medical Superintendent, and Dr. D. A. Stewart. An automobile ride followed, giving us a beautiful view of the principal points of interest in Winnipeg and affording also a brief visit to the Margaret Scott Nursing Home, the district nursing work of Winnipeg, where the work done is so good that it is favorably known all over Canada. The W. G. H. nurses take part of their training here. The Margaret Scott Home is a delightful place to visit. Another visit made the same afternoon was to the Children's Hospital, one of the places, as our readers know, that we have always taken a deep interest in. It has just been opened, chiefly by the steady work, enthusiasm and untiring energy of Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, whom we had the pleasure of meeting at the W. G. H., and at this visit Mrs. Bond took us through the wards and showed us the beginning of their work, introducing us to the Superintendent, Miss Shackleton, a graduate of Guy's and also of the Evalina Hospital for Children in London, England. The site of the hospital is splendid, by the side of the Red River; the necessity for it is beyond description, no other proof being necessary than the presence of so many little patients, whose suffering is more eloquent than any words, and the devotion of Miss Shackleton and her nurses makes one proud of our race, whose men, like Miss Shackleton's brother, explore the ends of the earth and discover unknown secrets, and whose women devote themselves to a life whose great attraction is the opportunity it affords of doing good. To establish a hospital at all is uphill work, as we all very well know. But to establish it on no other foundation than the riches of the heart, and to provide for

the wants of the little ones, when there is nothing but their great need to encourage the work! Such a work of faith as this will commend itself to the community, and when we next visit Winnipeg we look to see great progress made by the Children's Hospital.

Another of the important institutions of Winnipeg is the Nurses' Home and Registry at 375 Langside Street, of which Miss Bertha Andrews is at present Registrar. There are 120 names on the register, and of these 50 are graduates of the Winnipeg General Hospital. Fourteen graduated in St. Boniface and nine from other western hospitals. Eighteen were trained in the Eastern Provinces—one in Toronto General, two in Montreal, four in Prince Edward Island Hospital and the others in other hospitals of Ontario. Fifteen came from the hospitals of the United States and eight from across the ocean. They have all, except two, had a general training, and these two are registered for maternity only. At least four have had post-graduate courses, two in New York and two in Chicago. Eleven have been superintendents of hospitals and several had held other positions in hospitals after graduation.

The late hours of the afternoon were spent in the pleasantest manner at the home of Miss Cotter, one of the members of the Reception Committee, at afternoon tea. The hostess entertained the other members of the Reception Committee and some friends.

This was a delightful farewell to Winnipeg nurses, who had been our kind hostesses. They were also good enough to see us off at night—Misses Matheson, Cotter, Gilroy and Turner, accompanied by Dr. Sharpe, Dr. D. A. Stewart, and Mr. Stewart. And when the Imperial Limited drew out of the C. P. R. station on the night of Friday, July 30th, it would be hard to say whether we were most glad we had come, most sorry we had to part, or most pleased with our happy visit, which, like all our other experiences this summer, has made it impossible for us ever to forget Western hospitality and made us love Western character and kindness.

The morning brought us to Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, a city notable not only as the seat of government but as an educational centre, and as the first place where one is really on the prairie. At Winnipeg, as our friends there told us, it is not the real prairie, but a prehistoric lake bottom. Regina is a fine place. Before we knew it we were inspecting handsome and substantial buildings with stone walls of the native stone, an attractive grey stone, easy to work, and becoming very hard after exposure for some time to the atmosphere. (This reminds us that we have forgotten to speak of the Selkirk stone and other splendid building stone seen in Winnipeg.) Inside these stone walls we found fine city buildings, an up-to-date Public Library, and many other interesting places. But we are anticipating. At the station we were met by Miss Chalmers, the Superintendent of Regina General Hospital, and in the course of the day we had the honor of seeing Dr. Maurice M. Seymour, the Medical Health Officer and Inspector of Hospitals for the Province of Saskatchewan, and Mr. Frank G. Haultain, the Commissioner of Regina General Hospital. Both these gentlemen showed the deepest interest in the nursing

profession in the Province, and these interviews were among the pleasantest and most important of the whole tour. Mr. Haultain was good enough to accompany us to the General Hospital, and it was on the lawn here that we met the nurses of Regina. Miss Chalmers, by whose invitation the gathering had assembled, presided, and an informal address was given, after which refreshments were served, a part of the proceedings in which the Commissioner proved himself an invaluable aid. The day was a glorious one. The sky over the "far-flung fenceless prairie" beyond the borders of the city, the green lawns and beautiful flowers of the hospital grounds and the nurses as they sat together, grouped round three sides of a hollow square, made a pretty picture. In the evening, Miss Chalmers kindly drove us out to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police headquarters, and the residence of Lieut.-Gov. Forget, and we saw the sun set over the prairies, a sight not to be forgotten. The nurses are very much interested in professional matters and will probably form an association before long. We look to hear news of this in the near future. It will also not be long, we feel sure, before there is an Association of Graduate Nurses for the Province of Saskatchewan. Among those present at the meeting were Miss Chalmers, Superintendent of Regina General Hospital; Misses M. Dale, E. Fennel, B. Grassick, Mrs. J. G. Black, Mrs. J. Westman, Misses W. Creswell, M. Scott, K. Hood, E. Sharpe, K. Gillis, K. Clute, K. Elliott, Mrs. A. Wilson, Misses B. Grant, C. Correstine, E. Grant, M. McPherson, D. Vance, J. Kean, V. McRae, A. Allan, and Miss K. Cayle, Saskatoon.

We were next due at Calgary, and here we made the great mistake of arriving sooner than we had said, thereby missing the pleasure of meeting a reception committee at the station and receiving a bouquet which had been ordered for the occasion. This somewhat dampened our spirits when we learned it later, but the sight of two old friends, Mrs. B. G. Hamilton (Miss Crawford, T. G. H.) and Miss Scott, the Superintendent of Calgary General Hospital, cheered us up. As we sat in Miss Scott's hospital office waiting for her to come in we could not help seeing two prize ribbons from the "Dog Show." Somewhat wondering, we thought Miss Scott had borrowed them from a friend to decorate her room. But not so. We were soon introduced to the dog, a fine specimen of the somewhat rare Cary beagle, and when we had been shown over the hospital and were about to take leave, Miss Scott remarked that she would just drive us back to Braemar Lodge where we were staying. So we skimmed over the streets of Calgary at the rate of about ten miles per hour, behind Miss Scott's own horse, driven by Miss Scott herself in a manner that left nothing to be desired. In case that all the Superintendents of Eastern hospitals should suddenly wish to leave for Calgary, we may explain that these are not the only things that a hospital superintendent does in the West. We have reason to think that Miss Scott is also a real sport where work is concerned, and Emerson's Law of Compensation is equally true of West and East. The hospital was a most interesting one, and one where good work is certainly done. Our visit was enjoyable, especially in the maternity department, where we found Miss Phair in charge. This hospital made us feel at home, because they, like other hospitals we are very

familiar with, are just "getting on" till the new hospital is ready. But O that new hospital! Calgary, on the Bow River, is beautiful for situation. The waters of that river would justify the patriotism of Naaman the Syrian. If neither the sight of the beautiful crystal blue of the Bow nor the sniff of new-fallen snow on the mountains in sight of Calgary will restore the spirit, then that spirit does not dwell in a Canadian, and let him get him back to the Egypt whence he came. That hospital is built on a situation the finest we ever saw. There is truly no hospital in the world with such a fine site. In a natural amphitheatre across the river, with its grounds sloping down to the very bank, it is a joy to think of. Thither we drove in the afternoon, with Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Scott, and there we saw the Superintendent of Construction, and were later joined by the Secretary, Mr. Berkinshaw, and the Chairman of the Building Committee, Colonel Walker. Colonel Walker and Colonel Steele were, as we all know, two of The Men of the R. N. W. M. P. When we were busy in South Africa, he left the younger boys to report for ordinary duty and rode at the head of Strathcona's Horse as near to the front as anybody could get. Coming back to Canada, as Canadians love to do when they are through with what took them away, he has a militia cavalry troop of his own, and in the intervals of ranching he occupies himself with the duties of Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education in Calgary—and you ought to see the schools they are building—and with the building of the new hospital.

The hospital, which will probably be opened in October, is a fine one. In design, in equipment, in modern ideas, in scientific ideas adapted for hospital use, it is second to none in Canada, and if you take in the site, you will not find its equal. It is splendid to see how the citizens give their valuable time and best thought to this work, and though we know that personal references are not in order, if we may be forgiven this once, we would like to say that while there are men like Colonel Walker in Calgary, it is well.

The nurses' meeting had been arranged for the evening, at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association. It was a very large gathering and four of the Sisters of the Holy Cross Hospital did us the honor to attend, along with a number of other nurses. It was a matter of regret to us that time was so limited that we could not visit that and other hospitals, and it was a very great pleasure to meet the Sisters, to whom we were presented before the meeting. The patience and interest with which the audience kindly listened to an address which was probably far too long assured us of their sympathy, and we have a strong feeling that in Alberta, where we have two of the best Nurses' Associations in Canada, the Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association and the Edmonton Graduate Nurses' Association, we shall soon hear of the formation of a Provincial Graduate Nurses' Association, and of legislation on the question of nurses' registration.

Eight o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, August 3rd, saw us at the handsome stone station of the C. P. R. at Calgary. (For Calgary has splendid grey stone just at hand for building purposes, and the post office, the city buildings and the new hospital are all built of it.) And three of our kind friends the nurses were, even at this early hour, waiting to see us off and

speed the parting guest, and had brought with them a charming bouquet of carnations and sweet peas, tied with a glorified pink chiffon ribbon that the office of *The Canadian Nurse* never saw the like of before. So we departed northward, leaving a bit of our heart behind us in Calgary, as we had already done in Winnipeg, as we were destined to do ere long in Edmonton, in Vancouver and in Victoria.

The lights at night in Edmonton and Strathcona remind one of the lights of Edinboro' town. The banks of the Saskatchewan here are high and bold, and the situation of the whole city is a continual delight to the eye. Here we enjoyed private hospitality and received a great deal of kindness from old friends and from the nurses, who attended a very large meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Lee, followed by a reception which was most pleasant and enjoyable. Among those present were: Miss Mitchell, Miss Gald, Miss McIsaac, Miss Sargent, Miss Sommerville, Miss Beattie, Miss La Lacheur, Miss McKellar, Mrs. Lee, Miss Martin, Miss Johnston, Miss Atkinson, Miss Bufton, Miss McConaghy, Miss Matthews, Miss Morkin, Miss N. Morkin, Miss Strong, Miss Sproule, Miss Kennedy, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Lawfort, Miss Lamb, Miss Casey, Miss Pepper.

A visit to the Sisters' Hospital, and also to the City Public Hospital, where Miss McIsaac is Superintendent, were among the most interesting events of our stay. The city is just about to build a fine new hospital and good progress has already been made with the plans, under the advice of a hospital expert from the United States. The site is not far from the new Government Buildings now being erected and above the site of the old Edmonton Hudson's Bay post, which used to be called "the last house in the world" by the trappers and traders going north. But now the country is being opened up in a truly wonderful way, and Edmonton, as the junction point of three transcontinental railway lines and the gateway to the West and North, is certainly destined to be a great city.

Leaving Edmonton at an early hour the next morning, night fell when we were in a world of mountains. Banff, Mountstephen, Lake Minnewanka, Glacier, Field, Laggan, Lake Louise—what magic names are these. And not only the world of sublime mountains, but the world of rivers, of great trees, of great lakes—the wonder and charm and impressiveness of it leaves one's mind full of thoughts and full of thankfulness for the greatness of this great land.

The first section of our train went through sharp on time. But the travel has never been so heavy and several sections had to be made. We reached Vancouver in good time and found ourselves on the front street of the world. Vancouver is a great place. Sikhs, Japs, Chinese, and all the different varieties of ourselves speed swiftly up and down these streets. People are on the way from Everywhere to Anywhere. And the city is beautiful. Nothing but the modesty of its inhabitants prevents it from being advertised as the most beautiful place in Canada. The harbor is a great sight. The park is simply, as Governor-Generals and other authorities have said, the finest park in the world. Here again, we met old friends and new ones and were most charmingly entertained. On Monday, August 9th, we were

driven round the city and saw First Beach and Second Beach and the Park and the harbor and Douglas Firs and Redwoods and everything one could wish. A visit to the hospital followed, a fine stone building, well situated, well planned and well equipped. With the Superintendent, Miss McFarlane, we had the pleasure of visiting every ward and especially the Oriental ward, where one may see patients with beri-beri and other diseases strange to us, that we would like to linger over, but space forbids.

In the evening we had the pleasure of dining with Miss McFarlane, the Superintendent, and the nursing staff of the hospital, the Medical Superintendent and Dr. Buller. Afterwards there was a reception in the Nurses' Home, which was largely attended and most enjoyable. One very interesting feature of all these gatherings was that one met graduates from celebrated hospitals all over the world. At this gathering there were nurses from Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, several of the chief American hospitals, the Royal Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, England, and a number of the most important hospitals in the West, including Winnipeg General Hospital and the British Columbia hospitals. The President of the Vancouver Nurses' Association, Miss Roycroft, presided, and the only difficulty was that it seemed hard to say good-bye to all our kind and charming friends, new and old, knowing that this would be our only chance of meeting the nurses of Vancouver. Among those present were: Miss Macfarlane, Lady Supt. V. G. H., Hon. Member A. A. V. G. H. and V. G. N. A.; Miss Roycroft, Pres. A. A. V. G. H.; Miss Robertson, Vice-Pres. A. A. V. G. H.; Miss L. Wickham, 1st Vice-Pres. V. G. N. A.; Miss Black, 2nd Vice-Pres. V. G. N. A.; Miss Holt, Treas. V. G. N. A.; Miss Hart, Sec. A. A. V. G. H.; Miss Judge, Sec. V. G. N. A.; Dr. Georgina Urquhart, Miss Orme, Miss Ellison, Miss Wickham, Miss Clermont, Miss O'Lander, Miss Burgess, Mrs. Chambers, Miss Hamilton, Miss Elliott, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. Hawksford, Miss McLane, Miss McKay, Miss Bates, Miss Dixon, Miss Cobb, Miss Winters, Miss Mavity, Miss Fox, Miss Campbell, Miss S. Picken, Miss Hancock, Miss Kerr, Miss McLeod, Miss Allan, Miss Hastie, Miss Curtis, Miss Niblett, Miss English, Miss Gill, Miss McLeesh, Miss Gillies, Miss Quigley, Miss M. Fraser, Miss McDougall, Miss Chapman, Miss English, Miss Standish, Miss L. D. Orme, Miss Hall, Miss E. Picken, Miss Picken, Miss Baines, Mrs. Fraser, Miss E. Orme, Miss Keeves, Miss McTaggert, Miss Cottrell, Miss Boyde, Miss Brown, Miss Tardick, Miss Baker, Miss Arbuckle, Miss Knowling, Miss Christie, Miss Campbell.

Morning found us in Victoria, the city where oleanders grow on the streets, where the majesty of Nature has been influential with man, so that even in the architecture of the city and its public buildings we see everything to please and harmonize with the magnificent natural setting. The harbor is almost unrivalled, as every Canadian knows. But only a brief visit is needed to see things for yourself that no one has told you of and that keep the memory of Victoria green in your heart. The gardens of Victoria are gardens. If you have never seen sweet peas and mignonette grow in Victoria you really have never seen them at all. A visit to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital was interesting. This hospital has particularly large grounds

and a nurses' home and buildings, of which the architecture is very pleasing. Miss McDonald, the Superintendent, kindly conducted us herself over the hospital, and arranged that all her nurses, as far as possible, should attend the meeting in the Alexandra Club rooms. This was the last of a chain of meetings with the Canadian nurse at home from Winnipeg to Victoria—a series of meetings where the speaker forgot all her own shortcomings in the kindness of the hostesses and the cordial interest and good will with which they listened to what she tried to say. It is the audience, not the speaker, that makes the success of the speech, and certainly that was what happened to us. The place of meeting, Alexandra Club, was delightful. There was a combination of the home and the club atmosphere, with the books, the furniture, the flowers and all, that is rare. And the audience was second to none that we had seen and a greater compliment than that could not be paid to it. Miss Keast, the President, Miss Clark, the Vice-President, and Miss Morrison, the Secretary of the Victoria Trained Nurses' Club, were the kindest of hostesses. The time went all too quickly, and when at last we had to go, a bouquet of sweet peas and mignonette went too, which kept fresh all the way to San Francisco by sea. The Minister of Education, the Hon. Dr. Young, did the nurses the honor to attend the reception and expressed himself in the most friendly manner in regard to the prospects of the profession in British Columbia. Among others who were present were the following: Misses S. M. Dowell, W. Jones, F. G. Hardie, L. S. Cromarty, E. H. Jones, Mary H. Clarke, A. Williams, H. C. Macnaughton-Jones, M. N. Pemberton, C. P. Whillans, Barbara T. Hoopt, Lillian C. Anderson, A. G. McGuire, L. D. Percy, M. Archibald, M. A. Carter, Jean Campbell, Hulda Stromgren, M. D. Higgin, M. R. Gordon, M. Dempster, C. L. Talbot, Louise Lehrman, M. M. Lloyd, L. I. Boyd, M. E. Gardner, Jubilee Hospital; M. Davidson, Helen C. Currie, M. T. Kennedy, M. McBride, Pauline Feker, Eleanor Conlin, Rose A. Hagan, Edith M. Whitney, K. Hubie, Elizabeth J. Mellon, St. Joseph's Hospital; Misses M. W. Hardie, E. G. Saunders, L. Goward, Mabel R. Sherman, Frances L. Williston, L. E. Dodd, N. Locke.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NURSES.

Some of the Canadian representatives who were present at the Congress have already returned safely and all of them are full of praise of what they have seen and heard. We regret that we are compelled to postpone part of the report till next month on account of pressure upon our space, but our readers will find the following account full of interest.

Second Quinquennial Meeting.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Founder and Hon. President Int. Council of Nurses, formerly Matron and Superintendent of Nursing St. Bartholomew's Hosp., London; President National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland; Hon. Sec. Soc. for State Registration of Trained Nurses; Hon. Sec. and Superintendent of Nursing, National Fund for the Greek Wounded, Graeco-Turkish War; Memb. of the Committee, City and County of London Territorial Force Nursing Service; Hon. Member German Nurses' Assoc.; Hon. Associate Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Distinguished Order of the Greek Red Cross; Badge of Honor of the German Nurses' Assoc.; Editor British Journal of Nursing.

Miss L. L. Dock, N. N., Hon. Secretary and Foundation Memb. Int. Council of Nurses; Graduate Bellevue Hosp., New York; Hon. Secretary American Federation of Nurses; Memb. American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools; Hon. Member Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland; Hon. Member German Nurses' Association; Memb. Editorial Staff American Journal of Nursing; Collaborator British Journal of Nursing; joint author, "A History of Nursing," and author of "Materia Medica for Nurses," etc.; Badge of Honor, German Nurses' Assoc.

Miss Margaret Breay, Hon. Treasurer and Foundation Member, Int. Council of Nurses; Director National Council of Nurses Great Britain and Ireland; formerly Matron Metropolitan Hosp., London, and English Hosp., Zannibar; Hon. Sec. Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland; Certified Midwife; Sub-Editor British Journal of Nursing.

COUNCILLORS.

Miss Isla Stewart, Matron and Superintendent of Nursing St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Memb. Army Nursing Board; Queen Alexandra Imperial Military Nursing Service; Organizing Matron No. 1 City of London Hosp., Territorial Force Nursing Service; President Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland; President Society for State Registration of Trained Nurses; joint author "Practical Nursing."

Miss M. N. Cureton, late Lady Superintendent, Addenbrooke's Hosp., Cambridge; Vice-President, Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses.

Miss G. Knight, Matron General Hospital, Nottingham; Vice-President Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses.

Miss M. Mollett, Matron Royal South Hants and Southampton Hosp.; President R. S. H. Nurses' League; Director National Council of Nurses,

Great Britain and Ireland; Vice-President Matrons' Council and Society for State Registration of Trained Nurses.

Miss M. Huxley, Past President Irish Nurses' Assoc.; Senior Vice-President Society for State Registration of Trained Nurses; Vice-President National Council of Nurses.

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mlle. Dr. Anna Hamilton, France, Directrice and resident medical officer Maison de Sante Protestante and School of Nursing, Bordeaux, Author of Thesis Considerations sur les infirmieres des hopitaux; Member Editorial Committee, La Garde Malade Hospitaliere.

Miss M. Amy Turton, Italy, pioneer in nursing reform in Italy, and 150 Vice-Presidents from Great Britain and Ireland.

Affiliated National Councils.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TRAINED NURSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

President—Mrs. Bedford Fenwick.

Hon. Secretary—Miss Beatrice Cutler, Assistant Matron St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E. C.

Hon. Treasurer—Miss Christina Forrest, President Victoria and Bournemouth Nurses' League.

Delegates—Miss G. A. Rogers, Matron, Leicester Infirmary, President Leicester Infirmary Nurses' League; Vice-President Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

Miss M. Lamont, Superintendent Irish Branch Queen Victoria's Jubilee Inst.; President Irish Nurses' Association.

Miss K. L. Burleigh, Lady Superintendent Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh; Member League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses.

Miss Mary Burr, Hon. Secretary League of St. John's House Nurses; Director National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland; Vice-President Society for State Registration of Trained Nurses.

Chairman of Hospitality Committee—Mrs. Walter Spencer formerly Sister at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E. C.; Chairman Hospitality Committee National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland; Member of the Committee City and County of London Territorial Force Nursing Service.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF NURSES.

President—Miss A. W. Goodrich, R. N., General Superintendent of Training Schools, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York.

Delegates—Mrs. Hampton Robb, R. N., late Superintendent Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School for Nurses, Baltimore, U. S. A.; Indefatigable Worker for the Organization of the Nursing Profession in the United States of America; Member and late President American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses and of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae; Hon. Member Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland; author of "Nursing: Its Principles and Practice," "Nursing Ethics," etc.

Miss Jane A. Delano, R. N., President Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States.

Miss Nancy E. Cadmus, R. N., late Superintendent S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, New York.

Miss Anna C. Maxwell, R. N., Superintendent of the Nurse Training School, Presbyterian Hospital, New York; author "Practical Nursing."

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

President—Sister Agnes Karll, R. N., Hon. Member Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland; President-elect International Council of Nurses.

Delegates—Sister Erna Nagel, R. N., late Head Nurse International Hospital, Palermo, Italy.

Sister Martha Franke, R. N., Johanniter Sister Matron Children's Seashore Sanatorium, Norderney.

Sister Hedwig Schmidts, R. N., Assistant Matron Municipal Hospital, Charlottenburg; and a Vice-President of the German Nurses' Association.

Sister Hanna Miller, R. N., Graduate of the Eppendorf Hospital, Hamburg; Lady Superintendent Municipal Hospital, Rheydt.

National Councils Affiliated July 19th, 1909.

HOLLAND.

THE DUTCH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

President—Miss C. J. Tilanus, District Nurse in the Municipal Medical Service, Amsterdam.

Delegates—Miss J. C. van Lanschot Hubrecht, Secretary Dutch Nurses' Association.

Miss J. C. Verbeck, District Nurse in the Municipal Medical Service, Amsterdam; Secretary Amsterdam Branch Dutch Nurses' Association.

Miss M. Dutry van Haeften, trained at the Municipal Hospital, Utrecht; First School Nurse in Holland.

Miss F. Meyboom, Matron of a Municipal Hospital, Rotterdam; an active Member of the Dutch Nurses' Association; and President of its Examination Board.

FINLAND.

THE ASSOCIATION OF NURSES OF FINLAND.

President—Baroness Mannerheim, Matron Surgical Hospital, Helsingfors.

Delegates—Miss Sonja Koreneff, Matron of Maria Hospital, Helsingfors.

Miss Ellen Nylander, Superintendent of Preliminary Training School, Surgical Hospital, Helsingfors.

Miss Naema Bergstrom, Out-patient Sister, Surgical Hospital, Helsingfors.

Mrs. Olga Lackstrom, Editor of "Epione," the official organ of the Association of Nurses of Finland.

DENMARK.

DANISH COUNCIL OF NURSES.

President—Mrs. Henny Tscherning.

Delegates—Miss Bodil Hellfach, Superintending Nurse, Kommune Hospital, Copenhagen.

Mrs. Hans Koch, late Sister, Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

Miss Gustave Hjorth, Sister at the Royal Frederiks Hospital, Copenhagen.

Miss Elizabeth Andersen, Ward Sister, Oresunds Hospital, Copenhagen.

CANADA.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINED NURSES.

President—Miss Mary A. Snively, Lady Superintendent General Hospital, Toronto.

Delegates—Miss Louise Brent, Lady Superintendent Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

Miss A. J. Scott, Superintendent of the Training School, Grace Hospital, Toronto.

Miss E. Baikie, President Canadian Nurses' Association, of Montreal.

Miss Nora Tedford, Head Nurse, Operating Room, General Hospital, Montreal.

AUSTRALIA.

Fraternal Delegates—Miss Louise Robson and Miss Isla Stuart Blomfield, Australasian Trained Nurses' Association; Miss E. Ragg, Tasmanian Branch, A. T. N. A.; Miss Peyton Jones and Miss Bertha Laurence, Royal Victorian Trained Nurses' Association.

Attending the Congress—Miss A. M. Goddard, Mrs. Wolstenholme and Miss T. E. Woodward, A. T. N. A.

BELGIUM.

Fraternal Delegates—From the "Federation Belge des Ecoles d'Infirmerie Laique" (the Federation of Belgian lay Nursing Schools): Miss Cavell, directrice of l'Ecole Belge d'Infirmieres Diplomees, Brussels; Sister E. Lankester, Chief Nurse of the Sanatorium du Fort-Jaco Uccle; and Dr. Ley, the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium. Mrs. Ley, teacher of nurses at Fort-Jaco, Miss Nachtshoom, and Miss C. van der Roest will also attend the Congress.

CANADA.

Attending the Congress—Miss Wilson, Superintendent Winnipeg Gen. Hospital, and Miss Molony, Superintendent Jeffrey Hales Hospital, Quebec; Miss Forbes, Montreal General Hospital; Miss Colley, M. G. H.; Miss Hill, K. G. H.; Miss McGregor, M. G. H.; Miss Colquhoun, M. G. H.; Miss Des Brisay, M. G. H.; Miss Fisk, M. G. H.; Miss F. S. Young, M. G. H.; Miss Goodhue, R. V. H.; Miss Welder, M. G. H.; Miss Foote, S. C. H.; Miss Forbes, M. G. H.; Miss Neish, K. G. H.; Miss Coleman, I. G. H.; Miss Welch, M. G. H.; Miss Ada Coleman, Guelph G. H.; Miss Patton, Winnipeg G. H.; Miss Wilson, K. G. H.; and Miss Draper, R. V. H.

CUBA.

Fraternal Delegates—Miss Eugenie M. Hibbard, Superintendent of the School of Nurses for Tuberculosis Patients; Miss Margarita Nunez, Inspector General, Schools for Nurses, Republic of Cuba; President Cuban Nurses' Association; Miss Mercedes Monteagudo, Superintendent of the Municipal Sanitary Service, City of Habana. Sent by the Government of Cuba.

DENMARK.

Attending the Congress in addition to the four Danish delegates are Miss Fabricius, Miss Nielsen, Miss Madsen, Miss Hammerich, Miss Knudsen, Miss Armusen, Miss Thygesen, Miss Larsen, Miss Hartwich, Miss Hartwich, Miss Quistgaard, Sister Margrethe, Miss Borresen, Miss Jacobsen, Mrs. Claudius, Miss Hansen, Miss Morch, Miss Bojsen, Miss Torbol, Miss Forman, Miss Krogh, Miss Krogh, Miss Balstorom, Miss Barrelet, Miss Petersen, Miss Bournonville, Miss Wettrach, Miss Sorensen, Miss Carsteus, Miss Bygum, Miss Kischheimer, Miss Thaustrup, Miss Lund, Miss Johnsen, Miss Nielsen, Miss Meyer, Miss Munch, and Miss Saxild.

FRANCE.

Fraternal Delegates from the Administration Generale de l'Assistance Publique, Paris—M. Andre Mesureur, Chef du Cabinet du Directeur de l'Administration Generale de l'Assistance Publique, Paris; M. Enjolras, Directeur, Mme. Jacques, Directrice de l'Ecole des Infirmieres; Miss G. Procope, Professor of Massage, Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, and seven pupils of the school.

Mme. Alphen Salvador, Founder and President of l'Association pour le developpement de l'assistance aux Malades, and of the Nursing School in the Rue Amyot, Paris; with her will come Mlle. Bord and Mlle. Delaage; Mlle. Chaptal, Organizer of the Maison-Ecole d'Infirmieres, Privees, Rue Vercingetorix, Paris; Mme. de Kerveguen, Member of Council, la Societe de Secours aux Blessees, Croix Rouge; and Secretary of the Educational Department; Mlle. Flourens, l' Union des Femmes de France. Also Mlle. Duchamp and Mlle. Duflot, from the Dispensaire Gratuit, Marie Amelie, Croix Rouge.

Dr. Lande, Membre du Conseil Superieur de l'Assistance Publique; Mlle. Hamilton, Docteur-en-Medicin; Mme. Kreigk, Journaliste, attachee a la Garde Malade Hospitaliere; Mlle. Elston, Vice-Presidente du Conseil Nationale Francais des Directrices des Hopitaux; Directrice, Hopital du Tondu; Mlle. Irasque, Sous-Directrice; Mlle. Bos., Pupil Nurse, representing the

school; Mlle. Roullet, officially appointed by the Minister for War to represent Army Nurses; Mlle. Siegrist, Directrice of the Departmental Maternity School, and Secretary of the Conseil National Francais des Directrices des Hopitaux.

GERMANY.

Attending the Congress in addition to the official delegates: Sisters Amalie Borsum, R. N., Ellen Schopfwinkel, R. N. Felicitas Thoma, R. N. Katharina Ochs, R. N., Kate Kesau, R. N., Lisbeth Krause, R. N., Grete Muller, R. N., Kathe Dyck, R. N., Cacilie Wolff, R. N., Anna Reussner, R. N., Minna Sommerfeld, R. N., Hedwig von Wietersheim (Matron), R. N., Helene Freitag, R. N., Emmy Schlimpert, R. N., Olga Pichert, Gertrud Zimmermann, R. N., Hermine Egli, Lilly Lewald, R. N., Martha Oesterlen, R. N., Emile Reinhardt, R. N., Margarete Marks, R. N., Elisabeth Schulze, R. N., Elisabeth von der Planitz, R. N., Victoria von Huene, Elise Mackle, R. N., Luise Loppnow, R. N. Berta Pohl, R. N. Frieda Werner, Jenny Jacobson; Emma Ampt, probationer, and Florence Heasmann, probationer, German Nurses' Association; also Sisters Regina Jacobi, R. N., Anni Flessa, R. N., and Adele Kovert, R. N., who are not members of the association.

HOLLAND.

Fraternal Delegates from the Netherland Bond of Nurses of the Sick—Lady F. van Pantheleon, Baroness von Eck, Matron of the Wallon Hospital, Leyden; Miss G. Reeling Bronwer, Member of Executive Committee; Miss C. C. J. Wernink, Matron of Ziekenverpleging, Prinsengracht, Amsterdam.

ITALY.

Attending the Congress—Princess Doria, President of Committee in Rome for new Nursing School.

JAPAN.

Fraternal Delegate from the Red Cross Society of Japan—Miss Take Hagiwara, Head Nurse at the Central Red Cross Hospital. Decorated with the Seventh Order of the Crown for her services in the Chino-Japanese war. Received war medals and a sum of money from the Government in recognition of her services in two wars, and the Officier d'Academie Decoration from France in recognition of her services during the Boxer trouble in China.

NEW ZEALAND.

Attending the Congress—Miss Sybil Maude, First District Nurse in New Zealand.

NORWAY.

Attending the Congress—Miss Camille Struve and Miss Marie Yoys, Head Sisters at the Kommune Hospital, Bergen.

SWEDEN.

Fraternal Delegates—Miss Therese Tamm, representing the Sophia Home, Stockholm; Estrid Rodhe, Certified Nurse, Secretary to the Committee, Editor of the Swedish Nurses' Journal; Walborg Nordin, Certified Nurse, Matron-Assistant, Sophia Home; Charlotte Cederstrom, Certified

Nurse, representing the Red Cross Society; Elsa Andersson, Klara Andersson, Masha Beskow, Elin Bjorlin, Helena Carleson, Signe Edman, Gertrud Ericson, Hermine Falk, Marie-Louise Flygare, Mary Israelson, Signe Hellman, Elisabeth Hellstrom, Tina Hellstrom, Inga Hennig, Maja Huss, Ingrid Jonsson, Astrid Kaijser, Helga Kassman, Emma Kruse, Elin Linder, Emmy Lindhagen, Agda Meyerson, Elsa Nilson, Kerstin Nordendahl, Jane Noren, Alice Rettig, Thea Rydberg, Ragnhild Stahle, Anna Unger, Astrid Wessel, Baroness S. Wrangel, Mrs. K. Lundin, Miss E. Dickson. With the exception of the three last-named ladies and Miss K. Anderson, and Miss H. Kassmann, the delegates are either members of the Sophia-Home at Stockholm or the Red Cross Society.

SWITZERLAND.

Fraternal Delegate from "La Source" Training School, Lausanne, Mlle. Jacqueline Rutgers, formerly Directrice of Petronella-Zendings Hospital, Djocjacarta, Java.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Fraternal Delegate—Mrs. H. D. Stone, Graduate, St. Luke's Hospital, New York, representing the Spanish-American War Nurses.

Attending the Congress—Miss Mary Packhard, Miss Sarah Martin, Baltimore; Miss Emma Le Van, and Miss L. A. Giberson, University of Pennsylvania Hospital; Miss Ehrlicher, Superintendent, German Hospital, New York; Miss Edith Krausse, Visiting Nurse Society, Philadelphia.

Chairs and Speakers.

The Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, Lady President, Home Committee, Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Service; Member, Advisory Council, Territorial Force Nursing Service.

Mrs. Kildare Tracy, Hon. Secretary, Irish Nurses' Association; Lady Superintendent, City of Dublin Nursing Institution, Dublin.

The right Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., Secretary of State for War.

Medical Practitioners—The following members of the medical profession will read papers at the Congress: D'Arcy Power, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Dr. Robert Jones, Resident Physician and Superintendent, Claybury Asylum; Dr. Robert Sevestre, Assistant Physician, Leicester Infirmary; Dr. Emmeline M. Stuart, Medical Missionary, Ispahan.

The Rev. E. F. Russell, Chaplain-General of the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.

Miss Beatrice Kent, Member of the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Hon. Albinia Brodrick, Member, National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland.

Miss E. Margaret Fox, Matron, Prince of Wales' Hospital, London, N.

Mrs. Martha Allen, Delegate of the United States Government to the International Congress on Alcoholism.

LADY STEWARDS.

Congress Halls—Chief Steward: The Hon. Albinia Brodrick; Mrs. Andrews, Miss E. L. C. Eden, Miss Faber, Miss Hulme, Miss Metta Saunders, Miss Janet Stewart.

The Exhibition—Chief Steward: Miss B. Kent, Miss Carson Rae, Miss Cherry, Miss Macvitie.

THE MEETINGS.

The success of the International Congress of Nurses, the pleasure of those nurses who were fortunate enough to be present, the warm welcome and delightful hospitality which they enjoyed, are now matters of history and both the success and the enjoyment must have surpassed even the bright anticipations frequently expressed by ourselves and others. Not an untoward event marred the gathering, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Sidney Holland, the *Advocatus Diaboli* of Registration, who really did much more good than harm. No more effective incident could have been devised by the friends of Registration than the remark made by Mr. Holland that he had met an old friend in the audience who was in uniform, though not a trained nurse, and the appearance of the Hon. Albina Broderick immediately after, who informed the audience that Mr. Holland was quite right in saying that she was an old friend, but wrong in saying she was not trained, as she was both trained and certificated and further, that she hoped the audience would judge from this how much dependence was to be placed on Mr. Holland's remarks. It would not be suitable for us to "hit a man when he is down" and we will therefore content ourselves with quoting what our distinguished contemporary, *The British Medical Journal*, says, and then draw a veil over Mr. Sidney Holland, at least for the present:

"Mr. Sydney Holland, who read a paper in opposition to State registration of nurses at the International Congress of Nurses this week, expressed his regret at the differences of opinion on the subject; but he was, we think, inclined to exaggerate their extent and prevalence. The opposition to the movement, such as it is, is voiced chiefly by himself, and but for his persistence there would probably by this time be entire unanimity on the subject. It is true that he has been indirectly connected with nurses for a good many years past, and we have no doubt of his genuine devotion to what he regards as the interest of nurses; but, after all, he is only acquainted with one side of the question, and it cannot be forgotten that a good many training schools such as that which he represents have perhaps something to lose by the introduction of registration. On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that they know any more about the subject than do those who desire to see registration introduced; and resolutions to that effect have been passed over and over again by the British Medical Association, a body composed of men thoroughly acquainted with all sides of the subject, and with the difficulties which the present condition of affairs creates. They regard it as fair to nurses that that status should be conferred upon them, and believe that it would be accompanied by great advantages to the public. A special committee of the House of Commons has taken the same view after a prolonged inquiry, at which full weight was given to the views expressed by

Mr. Sydney Holland and his colleagues in the matter. It is perfectly true, of course, that a registered nurse will not necessarily be a perfect nurse, but at least, medical men and the public alike will have some kind of knowledge of the persons who offer themselves for employment. They will know that a nurse who is registered has been educated in nursing matters up to a certain standard, and is not a woman of no education whatever. Furthermore, a machinery will have been created by which nurses unfit for their occupation will eventually be winnowed out. The opponents of registration continually argue that not only knowledge, but capacity, is necessary to make a good nurse, but though this is perfectly true, it is not a characteristic of nursing only. It is a feature common to practically every recognized occupation in the world; but as regards nurses it is at present difficult not merely to find out whether a nurse is a good nurse, but even whether she is a nurse at all."

From our own correspondent, from the Metropolitan Daily Press, and especially from The British Journal of Nursing, and other esteemed contemporaries of the British nursing press, we have obtained accounts for the benefit of our readers which will, we hope, serve to give some idea of this, the greatest gathering of nurses ever held. We add also some mention of the hospitality extended to the members of the Congress, and a brief statement of the chief exhibits shown.

The inauguration of the Congress was dignified, impressive and heart-stirring. Badges, uniforms, color, the strains of music, above all the atmosphere of interest, unity, professional pride and enthusiasm made the moment of opening Congress one never to be forgotten. The scene was the large hall of the Church House, which was filled.

The essential idea for which the International Council of Nurses stands is self-government of nurses in their associations, with the aim of raising ever higher the standards of education and professional ethics, public usefulness, and civic spirit of their members. It does not stand for a narrow professionalism, but for the full development of the human being and citizen in every nurse which would enable her to bring her professional knowledge and skill to the many-sided service that modern society demands of her.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, in the presidential address, said it should be the ambition of every member of the Council to closely study economic conditions, and to take an active part in social life. They should aspire, in conjunction with the medical profession, to hold a watching brief for the national health, remembering always that a nation is only forceful in so far as it is morally and physically sound. It was their good fortune that, while others concerned themselves with matters of high policy, and might have recourse to force of arms, under no circumstances could the sick and wounded be their enemies. War to the death could not affect the primary duty of the trained nurse; wherever the sick had need of them it was their duty to serve them, and they could do so the more effectively because there was no nationality in nursing, the skill required by trained nurses was identical, so that they would open their Congress with a discussion upon "The International Standard of Nursing Education." A profession of such fine ideals and far-reaching influence must be formed of the finest human material. They needed the

very flower of womanhood to maintain these ideals. In the near future she predicted that only those could hope to excel in the profession who possessed refined and cultured breeding, a liberal education, vigorous physical energy, noble qualities of mind, deep well springs of human sympathy, gracious manners, a sensitive public spirit, and a splendid conviction of right. It was not sufficient that a nurse should be the instrument for the relief of suffering; she must also be the harbinger of its prevention. (Cheers.) She would proclaim that health and happiness were synonymous, and would teach fearlessly that the well spring of life must be pure—to contaminate it a crime; and that the life-giving elements are the common rights of the community. (Cheers.)

Reports of Federal Councils were then presented. That for Great Britain and Ireland was presented by Miss Isla Stewart; that for Germany by Fraulein Agnes Karll, President of the German Nurses' Association; and that for the United States of America by Miss Annie W. Goodrich, President of the American Federation of Nurses. The American delegates presented bouquets to Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and Miss Isla Stewart, and tendered an official invitation to them to become honorary members of the American Federation. Miss Stewart then presented a bouquet to Miss Goodrich, and the National Anthems of America and England were sung.

Mrs. Fawcett conveyed the greetings of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. She believed that their aims were essentially the same. They were aiming at the elevation of the status of nurses, while her Alliance sought nothing less than the elevation of the whole of womanhood throughout the world. If she might put it in Stock Exchange language, they sought to raise the "stock" of women to par. (Laughter.) In this country it was below par, and they wished to raise it—even to a premium. (Laughter.)

The Presidents of incoming associations were then severally presented and welcomed, each being presented with a bouquet and the organist playing the National Anthem of each country as the President was received. Nurses' associations from Holland, Finland, Denmark and Canada were each formally admitted.

Fraulein Agnes Karll was unanimously elected Hon. President for the next five years. She said that she would wish her first act to be to propose that greetings should be sent from the Congress to Miss Florence Nightingale, O.M. (Loud cheers.) The motion was carried with acclamation. Miss L. L. Dock (America) and Miss M. Breay (Great Britain) were re-elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively. It was decided to alter the rules so that the conferences will in future be held triennially, and it was agreed to hold the next Congress at Cologne in 1912.

Mrs. Hampton Robb (America) moved a resolution in favor of compulsory State registration of nurses. The Hon. Sydney Holland (Chairman of the London Hospital) rose in the body of the hall and asked whether those who were not members of the Council, who opposed compulsory State registration, and who thought that was not a representative conference—(hisses)—would have an opportunity of stating their views. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick replied that Mr. Holland would have his opportunity to-morrow

(Tuesday), when the Congress itself meets. Miss Dock asked Mr. Holland why, if that was not a representative body of nurses, he should be so anxious to put his views before it. (Laughter and cheers.) The resolution was carried unanimously.

A resolution in favor of the granting of the Parliamentary franchise to women was also carried with two dissentients.

Short speeches were then delivered on the conditions of nursing in their various countries by Dr. Anna Hamilton (France), Miss Amy Turton (Italy), Miss Therese Tamm (Sweden), Miss Cavell (Belgium), Miss Jacqueline Rutgers (Switzerland), and Miss Edla Wortabet (Syria).

Perhaps the warmest greeting of the day was reserved for Miss Take Hagiwara, the fraternal delegate from the Red Cross Society of Japan. She was beautifully dressed in Wedgwood-blue Shantung, and a large black hat with feathers and effective touches of dull green. She wore many decorations and medals, as, indeed, she could well do, for she holds the seventh Order of the Crown for her services in the Chino-Japanese War, whose medal for that campaign and for the Russo-Japanese War she also possesses, while she has a high French decoration for her services during the Boxer risings. She has prepared a paper on military nursing in Japan, of which Miss Lavina Dock read a summary, mentioning that in Japan there are 1,400 Red Cross nurses, who have been taught all that is best in English and American nursing, as well as a complete system of field service and ethics to guide them in military service. Miss Hagiwara does not speak much English, but through a Japanese gentleman accompanying her expressed her pleasure at coming to England, and her hope that she should be able to see some of the military hospitals here.

The formal opening of the Congress took place on the next day, July 20th, when Mrs. Bedford Fenwick was in the chair and Miss Isla Stewart, Matron and Superintendent of Nursing of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, extended a cordial welcome to the delegates, and said that the essential spirit of the International Council was that of self-government. Nurses now began to realize that the period of tutelage was past, and that they were capable of governing themselves, and she urged that the highest point of a profession was only reached when the members of it did govern themselves.

"Education and Registration" was the subject for discussion, and a paper on "The International Standard of Nursing Education" was read by Mrs. Hampton Robb, Past President of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, who declared that nursing was an art which should be cosmopolitan, since in its practice it was without creed or country, and was governed by the same law for rich and poor. She advocated a nursing Esperanto, in order to secure more easily a uniform method of working, and in the interests of and for the protection of the public urged that there should be State registration, which, though it could not wholly create a standard, would at the present moment go a great way towards making one. The discussion was opened by Miss Tamm, who strongly condemned the practice of some hospitals which received probationers in order to save expense, rather than out of any interest for the training of the nurse.

The Hon. Sydney Holland (Chairman of the London Hospital) expressed himself as strongly opposed to State registration, and he contended that the conveners of the Congress were not representative of nursing opinion in this country, which was by no means unanimous on this question. As proof he produced a protest against registration signed by the Central Hospitals Council, representing the leading hospital men in London, by 67 matrons of London and 175 of provincial hospitals, and 1,325 nurses, none of whom were represented at that Congress. He denied that registration would abolish the evil of untrained women, wearing the uniform of and posing as nurses; it would only make it an offence for a woman to call herself a registered nurse when she was not.

In the course of the subsequent discussion Miss Goodrich (New York) expressed pity for the 67 London matrons who opposed registration, and raised the question as to whether a certificate once granted by a hospital in England could be withdrawn. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick asserted that it could not.

The President announced that the Lord Chamberlain wished the Congress to be informed of the special interest that the King had taken in the visit of the delegates to Windsor Castle next Saturday. The invitation had been extended beyond the original 240, and his Majesty had given instructions that special facilities should be granted. He had specially singled out the Canadian delegates by permitting them to place a wreath on the tomb of Queen Victoria with an inscription expressing their loyalty and devotion to the Crown. (Applause.)

Although the Congress does not meet to pass resolutions, a motion was put and carried asking the Executive Committee of the International Council to form a Standing Committee for International Education to meet at the triennial gatherings.

The afternoon sessions were held at Caxton Hall. In the Council Chamber a large meeting discussed the question of "The Nurse in Private Practice," under the presidency of Mrs. Kildare Treacy, Honorable Secretary of the Irish Nurses' Association and Lady-Superintendent of the City of Dublin Nursing Institution. Papers were read putting respectively the doctor's view, the patient's view, and the nurse's view, by Mr. D'Arcy Power, F.R.C.S., surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Madame Alphen Salvador, founder and President of the Training School for Nurses, rue Amyot, Paris; and Miss Beatrice Kent. Dr. Power paid a high tribute to the standard of British nursing, and said they wished these ideals to spread throughout the world. For this reason he would like to see the private nurse, recruited from the very best candidates, and those from the higher rather than the lower social grades. He spoke strongly against nurses marrying their patients, a practice which, though probably capable of proper explanation, was always open to suspicion, like the doctor or the lawyer receiving financial benefits from his late patient or client. In her paper Miss Kent strongly attacked the sweating of private nurses attached to some hospital staffs, and urged that the proper system of private nursing was the co-operative one, though some of the co-operative institutions themselves were far from blame-

less. They required a nurses' defence union for more purposes than one. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick declared that the old idea that the hospital private nurse was superior would have to go. Other speakers pleaded for the nurse being relieved from the anxiety of care for her daily bread, Miss Therese Tamm urging that in that respect she ought to be on the same footing as the soldier.

"School Nursing" was discussed by a section of the Congress in the smaller hall. M. G. Mesureur, Directeur de l'Administration Generale de l'Assistance Publique, Paris, gave an interesting account of the work of the pupils of the school for nurses in some of the primary schools in that city; and Miss Dock (New York) stated that the outcome of the work of nursing in the public schools of her city would be the establishment of a special dispensary for children. Dr. Rose, of the Education Department of the London County Council, spoke of the value of the open-air school, which was one of the tangible results of medical inspection, and said the province of the nurse in the open-air schools was going to be much more important and extensive than it was in the ordinary schools. One part of the nurse's work there would be to bring about an aesthetic condition of eating.

On Wednesday, July 21st, "The Nurse as Citizen," was the subject.

In opening the Session, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, who presided, said:—It seems to me that the great success of this Congress is proof of the growing self-realization of the nursing profession, while the solidarity of its members is shown in the fact that nurses have come here from all parts of the civilized world to compare their experiences and to note the promise and progress of their work as it unfolds itself in the various countries they represent. And in doing this I think there are two special points which they will find they have every reason to congratulate themselves upon. The first is the remarkable and varied development of nurses. Fifty years ago there were no trained nurses even in our hospitals. To-day we find them in every institution where the sick are nursed—in hospitals and private houses, in our schools and in our prisons. We see them lecturing for County Councils and for health societies; we see them doing administrative work; we see them doing pioneer work among the settlers in the far West of Canada, or helping to fight against those climatic diseases which harass our countrymen in the tropics. The quality of the trained nurse has improved a hundred per cent., and the training has been extended and intensified, and whereas a generation ago it was not necessary to know much of the practical and still less of the theoretical side of her work, to-day nurses are expected to have an intimate knowledge of the scientific side of nursing. They have to attend many lectures, pass innumerable examinations, and many of them take a splendid course in domestic economy, and other subjects having only an indirect bearing upon their work.

Then the second point on which you are to be congratulated is that, while with the expansion of industry and the growth of organization, the work of many bread-winners has become so specialized that many spend their whole lives doing one monotonous process or some uninspiring work,

your horizon has been set back. New fields of work have been opened out for you, whilst the intellectual interest of your work has increased with every advance in medical and surgical knowledge, and on the social side your opportunities have increased and with them your responsibilities also. Thus, while so many workers have to fight against the contraction of character, with impoverishment of soil, which comes through the narrowed scope of their work, you nurses can rejoice that every quality which you possess can be brought into play, and that your sphere of usefulness may be just as extended as you like to make it every hour of your day, and may be fruitful in self-development. This is important from the point of view of citizenship which we are considering to-day, for though it is true that every individual who lives worthily, however narrow his sphere, is contributing to the good of the State and borough, the most useful citizen will be the one who brings the greatest amount of capacity to bear on the greatest number of opportunities.

From the point of view of personal satisfaction, there can be no comparison. It is as if to one was given to sound one note, and always the same note, in the harmony they never hear, and to the other is given the whole keyboard and the privilege of striking through it any melody they choose. Of course, it is possible for nurses also to harp always on the same note. We can all resign our opportunities; but, if she will, it is given to the nurse to lead the conscious citizen life without stepping outside her professional sphere and whilst following the round of duty in one of the many lives that have opened out to her.

The great enlargement of the quality of the trained woman worker and this great expansion in her sphere of usefulness, has not taken place without a great change in the outlook of nurses, and a great many other people.

In the old days, when public affairs meant practically foreign affairs, no woman either hard worker or leisured individual, ventured to intrude on the demesne which was pointedly labelled, "No admission for women, criminals, and idiots." Though that ancient legend still hangs over the principal entrance into public life, its wording has become obsolete and useless, because the demesne is no longer isolated. It has opened out and spread till it covers every province in life, and until public and private affairs are practically indistinguishable. To illustrate this I need only remind you that in this country only last year, fireguards and cradles were introduced into every house in the country by the action of Parliament. It is obvious that in spite of recent events, which many of us greatly deplore, it is not the women who are forcing themselves on the State, but the State which has forced itself on the women, and taken possession of our health.

Under the circumstances it has been impossible for women to remain in the old allotted groove. Under the passive elements they have developed civic consciousness and had endless opportunities of satisfying it, more perhaps than we can quite make use of.

No one now suggests that the whole duty of women is to sit by the hearth and bake cakes, and the problem of the future is how she is adequately to fill the larger sphere and yet at the same time not allow those cakes to

get burned as happened upon the only recorded occasion when man endeavored to combine the consideration of public affairs with that domestic art.

But with you nurses there is no such problem; your public work has the first and only call upon your time and attention, and that work is of the utmost importance to the State, for its chief aim is to fit others to become equal to and to make the most of their chances and opportunities, to use your professional skill and that personal influence which you can exercise, whether in hospital or in the private home, under such extraordinarily favorable circumstances, so as to increase the physical and moral efficiency of every human being to whom you minister. As you know, progress has two sides—one the improvement of environment and opportunity, and the other the improvement of the individual, so that he or she may be able to make the most of the increased possibilities of life.

During the last fifty years we have made great progress in the first direction. Obstacles have been cleared wholesale from the path of the individual; houses, towns, villages have been rendered more healthy; the conditions of labor have improved; leisure has increased; education, amusements, and libraries have been placed within the reach of all, and in this direction our speed shows no sign of slackening. It is, therefore, all the more important that in the other direction, the improvement of the individual, progress should be equally rapid, and it is in this connection, which I think we may describe as the tougher job, that you nurses can do so much.

In the first place, there can be no greater obstacles to the usefulness of the individual, or to his power of making the most of life and opportunity, than bodily infirmity. As illness is a great deal more impartial in its incidence than modern budgets, it often happens that it is the lives which might be most valuable to their country which are impaired by physical infirmity. It is, therefore, always of great importance to the community that these ineffectives should be reduced to a minimum; that disease and infirmity should be responsible for no mute, inglorious notes, and it is to this end that your work contributes, whether it takes the form of school nursing, preventive work in schools, or of teaching in the district, and obviating any permanent damage to the human machine. But, of course, the nurse does much more than this. As a social worker—and I believe there is no social work that equals that of the district nurse, as she strengthens the bonds of society where they are weak, and she is, I believe the only perfectly jointed link between the leisured and richer classes and the poorer and more unenlightened ones—it is often through her alone that the poorer homes of this country are brought into contact with culture, refinement, and a higher standard of civilization. And yet, because she enters these homes as a working woman, because her superiority is disguised by her working dress, because her invidious attacks on ignorance, unhealthy conditions, and moral inertia, are masked by her professional work, and rendered acceptable by relief, hope, and sympathy, she has unrivalled opportunities of fulfilling her mission and helping the individual to rise to the level of his opportunities. And in all this work I need not tell this audience that the nurse is helped immeasurably

by belonging to a great profession which has already gathered around it the noblest traditions of public service. And yet it is only within recent years that nurses have developed that professional conscience. Even now, there are hundreds of nurses who take no interest in the larger interests of their profession, and who feel no responsibility for its corporate welfare. Such nurses are not living the full citizen life, for they are neglecting the way by which their individual and collective usefulness may be enhanced. You cannot delegate to anybody else the duty of maintaining the prestige of your profession, on which so much depends, or its standard of training. Everyone else, even the managers of our great training schools, have other interests to serve, other persons to consider, and you cannot trust the public; they have not the knowledge to make them an authority on the subject. Besides many of them are convinced adherents of the born nurse theory, and believe in the direct inspiration of medical and surgical knowledge. If you want to achieve what other professions have won, to set landmarks between yourselves and all other qualified persons who have not entered your profession, you can only do it by securing the loyalty and active co-operation of every one of your members. You have too many vested interests, too many superstitions, too many prejudices to overcome to tolerate any drones amongst yourselves.

Now, it is obvious that if the nurse is to be equal to all the calls upon her as a citizen, as a sister, as a social worker who is a member of the profession, she must be a very exceptional individual, and, if that is not possible, she must, at any rate, do her utmost to cultivate every faculty she possesses. This is not easy for any of us, but at any rate the nurse need never be discouraged by that which checks some people, that when they have developed their every gift they will find no field for its exercise. A nurse can never bring too much skill and understanding and capacity to her work, and every addition to her general knowledge, every interest she cultivates, every intelligent observation she makes on social phenomena will make her a better nurse and a more valuable citizen. There can be no doubt of this, that every social worker, every one who puts her fingers into the machinery and interferes with the lives of others even for their good, should at any rate do her utmost to try to understand their world, its trend and tendency, so that her influence may constantly reinforce all those who are asking for social betterment. Finally, a nurse should never allow the professional interests in a case, still less the round of trivial or lowly duties, to efface from her mind the larger aspects of her purpose, of her work. When she ministers to the poorest old chronic, let her see herself representing that common brotherhood which binds society together; when she struggles for the eyesight of one poor fretful baby, let her see herself fighting for national efficiency. Then her thought will be not how unimportant is her daily work, or how limited are her opportunities, but how tremendous are her responsibilities, and her prayer will be: "Help me, my God, my boat is so small, Thy ocean is so large," and she will be lifted far above the humble and sometimes unlovely offices she performs to realize her comradeship with every worker and thinker who has served her time and generation.

As President of the Session, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson then called upon the reader of the first paper, and, in the regretted absence of Miss Nutting, Professor of Domestic Science at Teachers' College, Columbia University, Mrs. Hampton Robb presented the paper prepared by her on "Preparation for Institutional Work."

Miss Nutting pointed out that in America there is a constant demand for nurses to take charge of hospitals, to organize and direct them, and there is much difficulty in securing properly qualified candidates. The positions are not unfrequently filled by women who are good nurses, but who are neither administrators, in any adequate sense of the word, nor teachers, in any sense of that word; who lament their lack of definite preparation for a post which in even the smallest hospital is important and responsible. It should not be necessary for any young hospital Superintendent to begin her arduous career so untaught in the domestic side of her work as to cause her to write wildly back to her Alma Mater for information as to the cost of sheets, towels, and other similar articles, for points as to quality and quantities in purchasing, for details as to marking ink, or the particular kind of soap used in the laundry.

The preparation of nurses for these various responsibilities ought not, Miss Nutting said, to be a difficult or costly matter. The scattered and unused opportunities in the household and administrative departments of our hospitals would, if gathered together and welded into a carefully and logically arranged course of study and training, form a valuable part of such a preparation. These departments, with their daily routine, and equally with their daily emergencies, form an almost perfect laboratory for such practical training, and little would be required to convert them into valuable teaching fields, the need of which is clearly seen.

The first essential would be highly trained and competent heads of each of these housekeeping departments, capable of organizing the work to admit of student assistants; and the second would be the teaching spirit, the desire to pass on to others, accumulated stores of knowledge, every useful working detail wrung out of years of practical experience—a spirit which sees in such methods of teaching not a possible disturbance of cherished routine and system, but a great future good for our hospitals. No mere apprenticeship in any of these departments without careful systematic training will be suitable for our purpose.

The Nurse Among the Poor.

Mlle. Chaptal, Directrice de la Maison Ecole des Infirmieres Privees, Paris, presented an admirable paper on this subject. Work amongst the poor might, she said, be divided into several sections:—(a) Hygiene, pure and simple, with prophylaxis; (b) help to the poor, mothers and infants, tuberculous patients, etc., through dispensary work; (c) district nursing in the homes of the poor. However great the zeal of a nurse to be of use, she will be compelled to take up one of these branches only. Though prevention is better than cure, prevention cannot accomplish everything and therefore assistance must help and almost always follow, in every kind of useful and effective work amongst the poor.

But prevention is the essential duty. By hygiene and prophylaxis morbidity and mortality can be lessened in a striking proportion. Thus, in a Paris slum tuberculosis and infantile mortality were rife up to 1900. From that time there had been a considerable decrease; thus, in 1900 the mortality from tuberculosis was 90.9 per 10,000, in 1907 it was 50.2 The infantile mortality in 1900 was 15.1 per cent., in 1907 10.7. This striking result has been attained from the work of a nurse.

Miss Chaptal said that when, some ten years ago she began to teach hygiene to the poor, she was rather alone. Now her pupils work with her, all helping in turn in the dispensaries, and two trained nurses doing district nursing, completing the work of the consultation by going to the homes to carry out the treatment prescribed by the doctor, for consultations for consumptives, and for mothers and infants were started in that slum.

On the vexed question of payment, Miss Chaptal contended that those who want the help of the dispensary most are those who really cannot afford to pay for it, but they pay for it in other things than money. You expect them to learn hygiene, and then to make their homes better. In this wise you get from them better conditions for the town you live in, and asking and getting, said Mlle. Chaptal, would you give nothing in exchange?

At all these consultations much depends, said Mlle. Chaptal, on the nurse or nurses in charge. In district nursing a nurse will always find a large field for her work among those for whom she is the incarnation of good.

The President of the Session said she thought the meeting should give Miss Chaptal a special vote of thanks for reading her paper so strikingly in a language which all could understand. She added she was asked to explain that the title "Social Service Work" was not the title of a particular paper, but covered all the papers written about the new kind of work which is being undertaken by nurses.

Social Work in Germany.

Sister Minna Sommerfeld said that the foundation of nearly all the religious institutions were more owing to social needs than to nursing itself. The care of the poor, of prisoners, of fallen women, however, had often to be neglected because of the terrible distress of the sick. The care of the parish poor was still almost entirely in the hands of religious associations, though, unfortunately, they cannot nearly meet the increasing demands.

Social work for nurses (as it is called) on preventive lines is gradually opening up to German nurses, though the effect of the charitable work of religious communities has been to induce societies to undervalue the nurse's service, so that nurses cannot always afford to undertake these lines on the conditions offered them.

(To be continued.)

THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.*

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The Victorian Order of Nurses has become so intimate a part of the national life of Canada, that it is difficult to think of the country without such an organization. For a proper understanding of this Order, it is necessary to look back some twelve or thirteen years, so as to realize somewhat the importance of the service rendered by it, the many-sidedness of that service, the rapidity of its growth, and the extensiveness of the work which is still to be done by the members of this Order—work which can be done most effectively by these specially trained women.

The world is growing better, people are beginning to realize that they do not live unto themselves alone, that it is necessary to know how the other half of the world is living, and to see to it that they do their part to make that *modus vivendi* as near the highest ideals as possible. And one of the most important manifestations of this altruistic tendency of the present age is to be seen in the stupendous impetus that has been given of late years to the care of the sick poor in their own homes. District nursing, visiting nursing, instructive visiting nursing, has been known and practised for many years in the old lands. In this newer land, it is a comparatively new work.

Now, let us glance for a few moments at the kind of women we need for this all-important service, and to find that out we should look at the work a district nurse is called on to do, and where the field of her labor lies. The district nurse is called on to minister in the homes where poverty is known in its varying degrees, all more or less distressing. She may have to give treatment to a desperately sick patient, in a house where there is no fire, no hot water, often, indeed, no cold water. Sickness is bad enough, but add to it pinching poverty and the cup of distress is nigh full to overflowing. The nurse who is to cope with such a case must have exceptional qualities of body, heart and mind. She must be thoroughly trained, ready for every emergency, for often she is called upon to grapple with Death himself to rescue some sufferer from his grasp. She must, too, be calm and unruffled, and, though her heart be stirred to its very depths by the scene before her, she must not reveal her emotions. Sweet, human sympathy must be there, must influence all her actions, but unconsciously, a presence, not seen but felt. There must be no loathing for the sordid surroundings, no repugnance at the dirt and squalor around her, for all such feelings are a waste of nervous energy, all of which is needed for the relief of the sufferer. In short, we want as district nurse a perfect woman, nobly planned, according to Wordsworth's beautiful definition. Given a band of such women, sent forth throughout the world to do their work, what more could this poor, tired old world need! And it is toward just such work, toward just such ideals, that every District Nursing Association is striving, be it in the Old Land, in the United States, or in this Canada of ours.

Now, besides the actual work the district nurse does, as nurse, there is another side to her service, which is of much farther reaching importance

* Presented at the International Congress of Women Workers, June, 1909.

than the purely professional side. I speak of the instructive side. A district nurse is teaching all the time, by precept and by example. A poor, discouraged mother, with a large family, sees the nurse go about, doing this thing and that, making the baby clean, rosy and contented, who before was bedraggled and fretful, and all that, too, just by means of a little soap and water, a few clean clothes, and the deft touches of the nurse. She takes heart and makes up her mind that life is not so very hard after all, when baby is not fretful, and, unconsciously, she sets herself the task of doing what the nurse did, because she wishes for the results. Then, too, the young girls in a family look to the nurse in uniform as something above the ordinary, and district nurses know what splendid little helpers some of these become, with just a little teaching. How much, too, is done in instilling into the minds of the people amongst whom we work, the blessedness of fresh air and cleanliness! Had there been good district nurses from the beginning of our history, it is safe to say tuberculosis would not have spread to such an extent as it has. This is true of all contagious diseases. The district nurses teach, simply and carefully, day in and day out, nay, year in and year out, the rules for preventing the spread of infection. Again, if district nurses had done nothing, but their work among infants, they would deserve a meed of praise. The high infant mortality, especially in our cities, is a sign of the dense ignorance of the mothers in the care of their little ones. Where is the district nurse who has not been horrified at the way helpless infants are fed? Fruit and vegetable juices, beer, soups of all kinds, milk, more or less clean, more or less rich, are given to babies of a few weeks old and upwards; no regularity in feeding, no regulation as to quantity—the child is fed whenever it cries! The simple instruction as to the preparation of the milk, and why those injurious foods should be omitted is given. The nurse prepares the milk, explaining each step to the mother, who afterwards tells all about it to her circle of friends, who watch and see how the baby fares, and so the good influence goes on.

The work of the visiting nurse in the public schools, which has only begun in Canada, promises to work wonders in the field of preventive treatment and to make many important changes in the attendance of the pupils.

There is a side of district nursing which is often overlooked. We have dwelt on what the nurse gives out, now I should like to dwell for just a moment on what she takes in. To enter a home where the mother lies ill, her hair matted, her bed hot, linen soiled and crumpled, and to set to work and straighten out that bed, comb and smoothe the dishevelled hair, bathe and rub with alcohol the poor, tired, hot body, put on clean linen, smooth and white and sweet, and then to see the look of contentment, thankfulness and peace settle on the erstwhile weary face—nothing I know of can equal the thrill of satisfaction that passes through the nurse, when she sees that beautiful reward of her labors. She could at that moment move mountains! Then, too, the nurse's sympathies are broadened, she is brought into close contact with all the problems and tragedies of life and she has to take her place in relation to them. She, also, sees how the poor help one another. It is one of the most illuminating features of district nursing, to see the help of the

almost destitute one for the one who is in suffering need. The unquestioning help that is given is an excellent sermon on charity.

Now, up to the year 1897 there were in Canada two classes of people for whom no provision was made in time of sickness. Those who could afford to have a private nurse in their homes were all right, and those who could go to the hospitals, when there were hospitals near them, were all right. But there were outside those two classes, first, those who were too poor to have a private nurse and could not go to the hospitals for various reasons, and second, the large class of people who could and would pay something, but were not able to pay the private nurse's fee—moderate though that fee is—nor could they accommodate an extra person in their homes. For years those needs had gone on unheeded, but in 1897, when all the loyal subjects of the late beloved Queen Victoria were planning suitable memorials to commemorate her Diamond Jubilee, the happy thought came to Lady Aberdeen to found an order to do for Canada what the Queen's Jubilee nurses had been doing for the sick poor of the British Isles for some years, with this important difference, however, that not only the very poor should be looked after, but that the people of moderate means, as well, should be cared for in time of sickness by trained nurses at a moderate cost. So the Victorian Order of Nurses was founded, under royal charter, and the objects set forth. It is, firstly, to supply nurses, thoroughly trained in hospital and district nursing, and subject to one central authority, for the nursing of the sick who are otherwise unable to obtain trained nursing in their own homes, both in town and country districts; secondly, to bring local associations for supplying district nurses into association by affiliation with the Order, which bears Her Majesty's name, and to afford pecuniary and other assistance to such local associations; thirdly, to maintain, as a first necessity, a high standard of efficiency for all district nursing; and fourthly, to assist in providing small cottage hospitals or homes. District nursing is, as you see, the most prominent object of the Order, and provision is made for the careful, practical training of graduate nurses in the special branch of district nursing. The Order is a national district nursing society, and to it belongs the privilege and responsibility of setting and maintaining high standards for all district nursing in the Dominion.

The machinery is very simple. There is one central authority, the Board of Governors, consisting of five appointees of the Governor-General, who is the patron of the Order, of representatives from each local association, and from the medical associations, both provincial and Dominion. Thus it may be seen that the managing board is very representative. Each local association, be it in Cape Breton, or in British Columbia, has a close tie with the central board at Ottawa, and I may add here that this idea of a central authority is what gives uniformity, strength and power to this magnificent organization.

At first, the work of the Order was practically confined to district nursing, the cottage hospitals existing only in connection with such nursing centres. But, in the year 1900, owing to Lady Minto's efforts, a large sum of money was collected to further the hospital side of the work, and this

finally settled into a fund known as "The Lady Minto Cottage Hospital Fund," and it is from the interest on this fund that grants are made from time to time, to assist in the building of small hospitals in localities where such assistance is needed. So, from that time on to the present, the twofold scheme has gone on, side by side—the hospital and the district nursing.

The Order is now in its twelfth year and already there are twenty-three districts and sixteen hospitals under it. We have branches from ocean to ocean, in every province except only Prince Edward Island. The past year the statistical reports showed that the Victorian Order nurses had cared for 10,724 patients, the district nurses having made 79,670 visits, 2,252 of which were night calls. It is interesting to compare these figures with those of three years ago, showing 10,724 patients against 8,040, and 79,670 visits against 42,403.

The tendency, up to the present time, has been for the hospitals to grow up in the west and north, the districts in the settled parts of the east. But the new development just inaugurated in the work of the Order will doubtless make a change in this, and in a few years the chances are that there will be as many districts in the north and west as in the eastern parts of Canada. At the last annual meeting of the Board of Governors, a resolution was carried desiring the Executive Council to take such measures as they may deem proper to carry out the provision of the royal charter, as regards the establishment of district nurses in country districts, and that this new development be called "Lady Grey's Country District Nursing Scheme." The needs for nursing care of the many settlers in the new parts of the Dominion, especially of the women, are many and pressing, and it is the duty and privilege of this Order, the only national nursing organization, and an organization founded on such broad, practical and altruistic principles, to supply for those people in that land of extensive distances, that nursing care which the Victorian Order nurses are best fitted to give. The field is a large one, the work is extensive and will need much thought and care, but we hope in time that trained nurses will be supplied for all, that little nursing centres will be dotted all over the prairies, the foothills and the mountains, and that these nurses will be the nurses of this new era, strong in heart and mind and body, patient, bright and sympathetic, who will carry healing to the depressed, the weary and the sad, and who will know that they have reaped the greatest reward when the women and children of the plains rise up and call them blessed, for are they not better, stronger and happier because these Victorian Order nurses have tarried a while with them!

Meanwhile, new districts are being opened up in the settled parts, new hospitals built, aided by the Order, the old districts are growing stronger, branching out into new paths, and the hospitals, which began as small institutions are developing into important educational factors. In the larger cities, the idea of the central home, where all the nurses live, is giving place to the resident-nurse idea—the nurses living in their own districts, among the people to whom they minister. This introduces the fundamental idea in settlement work, which must permeate every district nursing organization, if it is to do its fullest, most effective work. The greatest need this poor, old, tired world

has is for a friend, and it is because settlement workers have recognized this fact that their work has been so successful. The nurse is there to be a friend in the full and beautiful meaning of that term, to those who need her.

And now I should like to give, in a very few words, some points about the work in the remoter parts of the Dominion. You will have an opportunity of hearing from representatives of the various city districts, so I shall not take up your time to consider them. Away up on the beautiful shores of Vancouver Island, 130 miles north of the city of Vancouver, is found one of our busiest and most needed hospitals. This is Queen's Hospital, Rock Bay. The building is owned by the British Columbia Mills and Lumber Company, the hospital is financed and managed by the Columbia Coast Mission, and the nursing is looked after by the Victorian Order. The staff consists of one doctor and two nurses, and the patients are brought from the logging camps for miles around, by the hospital mission boat. This hospital can accommodate twenty-two patients, and is one of a chain of hospitals doing excellent work among the loggers, under the Columbia Coast Mission.

In Vancouver we have a district with two nurses, one of whom attends also the City Hall cases and dispenses relief. This branch has its own nurses' home and should be one of the best branches in the Order. The city is growing very rapidly and the work of the Order is bound to grow with it. Then, too, the suburbs will have to be looked after, and we hope that some day the work there will justify us in establishing a training home in Vancouver to supply candidates, from whom we may fill our vacancies in the West. The possibilities of this Pacific city are great, and we hope the Vancouver Branch will rise to them and make of the Order there what it should be.

Coming east, we reach Revelstoke, shut in by the glorious mountains, and here we have one of our most satisfactory hospitals. It has a good board, actuated by high ideals and the results have been an excellent service for a very large area. This hospital accommodates twenty-five patients, and the nursing is done entirely by graduates, the board having very wisely refrained from attempting to train nurses. Under the same society is managed the little emergency hospital at Arrowhead.

Another little hospital of fifteen beds is doing good work in Kaslo, in the beautiful Kootenay country. And in Fernie we have a district. A Victorian Order nurse had been doing splendid work in Fernie under the Ladies' Benevolent Society for some six months when the disastrous fire of last August broke out. After that trying time, the Central Board came forward and offered to support a nurse there for six months. So the same nurse, Miss Andrews, with her little black bag, one of the few things saved from the fire, started out on October first to make her rounds in that city of tents and shacks, and many words of praise have come to us for the help and comfort she was to many a sufferer, during that most distressing time. At the end of the six months, the Ministerial Association of Fernie offered to pay two-thirds of the expense of a nurse, the Ladies' Benevolent Society willingly paying the remaining one-third.

In Lundbreck, Alberta, the pioneer nurse of Lady Grey's Country Dis-

trict Nursing Scheme has begun work, and very satisfactory reports have already been received from her.

Indian Head, Melfort and Yorkton, all in Saskatchewan, have good hospitals, doing satisfactory work for their several localities.

In Manitoba we have three hospitals, at Shoal Lake, Swan River and Minnedosa, and a district, with two nurses, at Winnipeg.

In Ontario, we have hospitals at Thessalon, Copper Cliff, North Bay, New Liskeard and Almonte, and districts employing from one to nine nurses in Fort William, Gravenhurst, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, London, Stratford, Galt, Kingston, Brockville and Ottawa.

In Quebec, there is a district in Montreal, with its thirty nurses, and in Lachine.

In the Maritime Provinces, we are well represented by districts in St. John, Halifax, Yarmouth, Truro, Sydney, Baddeck, and Canso. You will hear details of the work in most of these, but I wish to say that in the little districts of Baddeck and Canso, the Victorian Order nurses are appreciated probably more than in any other part of the Dominion. The nurses in those places combine continuous and visiting nursing, are called on in all times of trouble, and that call is never in vain.

And Labrador—cold, bleak, forbidding to some, not so to those who labor there. For from that coast come the brightest, sunniest letters. Miss Mayou, our Victorian Order nurse, has been working at Harrington, under Dr. Grenfell, since 1906. She not only looks after the patients in the hospital and along the coast during the Doctor's long absences, but also has night school for the men and lads, sewing classes for the girls, and nursing talks and demonstrations for the women, and last winter she and Mrs. Hare, the Doctor's wife, taught basket-making and singing. And that gives in barest outline only a part of the work which is being done by hundreds of nurses in different parts of the world at the present day. This age demands as nurse an all-round woman, and every nurse to-day must have the missionary spirit, would she do her most effective work in this world of workers.

And now I must draw this already too lengthy paper to a close. There are many interesting details I must necessarily omit in this brief statement of this very extensive organization. In the slums, in the homes of the workingman, in school work, in the logging camps, in the western parts of the Dominion, on the prairies, and in the mining camps, from where the soft breezes of the Pacific fan the fevered brow of the hewer and chopper, to the cold, forbidding shores of Labrador, the Victorian Order nurses are working, and wherever they have been the testimony goes forth that their service has been a beneficent one.

And so, looking backward to twelve years ago, how gratifying it must be to those among you who had that far-seeing faith in the Victorian Order idea when it was first launched forth on the sea of experiment, and who saw, with prophetic eye, what this beautiful organization was to be for the fair Dominion of Canada.

M. MACKENZIE,
Chief Lady Superintendent V. O. N.

Ottawa.

Part of one of the sessions of the International Congress of Women was devoted to the Victorian Order of Nurses. A paper on the order, as a whole, was presented by the chief superintendent, after which short, interesting accounts of the work in Toronto, Brantford, London, St. John and Halifax were given by Miss Eastwood, Mrs. Schell, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. McLellan and Mrs. Dennis. At the close, Lady Aberdeen made a very happy little speech, expressing her great pleasure at the growth of the Order, wishing it continued success and sending hearty greetings to all the branches.

The Committee of the Toronto Branch of the Victorian Order tendered Lady Aberdeen a reception, during the Congress. The Toronto Home was very gay with bunting and flowers. Mr. D. R. Wilkie, the president of the Toronto Branch, in a neat little speech gave a resume of the work in Toronto. Lady Aberdeen replied and was very enthusiastic in her congratulations.

While in Ottawa, en route to Toronto to attend the International Council and the Quinquennial Congress, Lady Aberdeen, accompanied by Sir Wm. Thompson, visited the Victorian Order Home in Somerset Street. The Home was tastefully decorated, and as Her Excellency was leaving, she was presented with a basket of roses by Miss McCutcheon, on behalf of the nurses. Lady Aberdeen, with her usual graciousness, thanked the nurses for their kind thought.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

CANADIAN DISTRICT

MONTREAL—St. John Evangelist, first Tuesday, Holy Communion at M.G.H., 6.15 a.m. Second Tuesday, Guild Service or Social Meeting, 4 p.m. Third Tuesday, Guild Service at St. John's, 6.15 p.m. Last Tuesday Holy Communion at R.V.H., 6.15 p.m.
District Chaplain—Rev. Arthur French, 158 Mance Street.
District Superior—Miss Stikeman, 276 Drummond Street.

OTTAWA—The Cathedral, First Monday.
Chaplain—Rev. Canon Kitson, the Rectory.
Local Superior—Miss L. C. Wicksteed, 494 Albert Street.

TORONTO—St. James' Cathedral Rectory, last Friday, 8 p.m.
Chaplain—R. v. Canon Edward A. Welch, St. James' Cathedral Rectory.
Local Superior—Mrs. Welch.
Secretary—Miss Maud Roger, 5 Howland Ave.

For several reasons the Montreal Branch of the Guild did not hold its annual festival this year on St. Barnabas Day as usual. The festival was held on Tuesday, June 8th, when the district superior, Miss Stikeman, though on the eve of sailing to spend the summer in England, kindly invited the members to tea, and the meeting was much enjoyed by those present, including the chaplain, the Rev. A. J. Doull, associate priest, four honorary members, nine members.

On St. Barnabas Day, June 11th, there were celebrations of the Holy Communion at the Church of St. John the Evangelist and at the Church of the Advent, Westmount. The anniversary office was said at the Church of St. John the Evangelist immediately after the celebration.

Nurses who were present at one of our meetings, held in the chapel of the Royal Victoria Hospital in February, 1906, when the Right Rev. the Bishop of Vermont, who had come to Montreal for the purpose, gave the address, may like to know that the substance of this address, which has since been delivered on other occasions, has recently been published, as a pamphlet, by the Young Churchman Company, Milwaukee. The subject of the pamphlet, "Pain and Suffering: Their Place in the World," is of special interest to nurses and to all who have to do with those who have been drawn into the "great sanctuary of suffering."

My Scallop Shell of Quiet

Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage;
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

Blood must be my body's balmer;
No other balm will there be given;
Whilst my soul like quiet palmer
Travelleth toward the land of heaven;

. . . . . .

My soul will be a-dry before,
But, after, it will thirst no more.

—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

The Gentleness of God.

WE wonder sometimes that when God is so great and terrible in majesty, that He uses so little violence with us who are so small. But it is not His way. His way is to be gentle. He seldom drives; but draws. He seldom compels; but leads. He remembers we are dust. We think it might be quicker work if God threatened and compelled us to do right. But God does not want quick work, but good work. God does not want slave work, but free work. So God is gentle with us all—moulding and turning us many a time with no more than a silent look. Coarse treatment never wins souls. So God did not drive the chariot of His omnipotence up to Peter and command him to repent. God did not threaten him with the thunderbolts of punishment. God did not even speak to him. That one look laid a spell upon his soul which was more than voice or language through all his after life.

God may be dealing with us in some quiet way just now and we not knowing it. So mysteriously has all our life been shaped that we scarce believe it to have been the hand of God at all. But it is God's gentleness.

—*Henry Drummond.*

The Canadian Nurse

VOL. V TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1909 No. 9

Editorial

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL AND CONGRESS OF NURSES.

The London meeting, so long looked forward to, has come and gone and left us all the better and stronger for it, both those who were happy enough to be present, and those who through them or through their efforts have received a share of the benefits of the Congress. It is perhaps too soon to sum up all the effects of its work, for these will be far-reaching and not at once apparent, but we may at least say that it has vindicated the dignity and importance of the profession, helped its working power, defined more clearly its policy and added to its unity by perfecting its organization and increasing the affection which the members feel for one another. It has declared for state registration, for the parliamentary franchise for women, for improvement in professional education, in the status of mental nursing, in the care of prisoners and in the attention given to morality and public health. It was a great congress and will long be remembered.

THE CANADIAN NURSE AT HOME.

We have at present one piece of advice to give our readers. We have a good wish for them, and we feel as if we had something to share with them.

It comes out of what our eyes have seen and our ears have heard since we confided the last piece of corrected proof into the hand of our trusted printer and adjured him to get the August number out early and send many copies of it to our address in Winnipeg.

The Great West, with its boundless resources, its kind and charming people, its endless beauty and variety and sublimity of scenery, fills our thoughts. Our sympathies have been widened to include a character whom we have always despised and held contemptible, namely, the man who makes love to every pretty girl he sees, because we know now how he feels. Every city in the West is like a pretty girl with all her charms upon her and her life before her, so full of chance and change and progress and good fortune and great destiny. And every one we came to—Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria—plunged us deeper in love, with part of our heart left behind at every leave-taking.

Exactly like the Queen of Sheba in one respect and exactly unlike her in another, we sit down in our little office again and look critically at the point of the editorial pen to see if it will write again. Like the Queen of Sheba in that the half has not been told and unlike her in that, so far from having no more spirit left in us, we are full of spirit as we never were before—the

real Canadian spirit. The Canadian needs, not only to live in Canada, but to see Canada and see how other Canadians live.

The nursing profession in the West is going to do its part in making Canada. Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have no time to lose if they are going to keep up with them in matters for the general good of the profession such as legislation and general organization. In the West, there are nurses from all over Canada, from Great Britain, from Greater Britain, from the United States, all preparing to work together, and all, judging from the large and representative gatherings which we were privileged to see, worthy representatives of a profession with great opportunities and a great mission. We have but one thing more to say before we try to express our thanks, and that is the piece of advice. Save up your money for vacation time and go and see the Great West of Canada. No one can tell you about it. If you are a Canadian, you should see it for yourself.

We cannot thank, with any words of ours, the nurses and their friends who received us, who listened to us, who thought for us and with us, and made our way outgoing and homecoming so happy and so successful. But of them all, who made it impossible for us ever to forget their hospitality, far more themselves, we venture to take leave in the eloquent words of Horace:

"Felice ter et amplius,
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divulsus querimoniis
Suprema citius, solvet amor die."

Editorial Notes

Great Britain.

The Training of Nurses in Colonial Hospitals.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Boulton asked the Secretary of State for War why colonial training in large general hospitals was not accepted for the Queen Alexandra Imperial Military Nursing Service. Mr. Haldane said that his friend had been somewhat misinformed. Colonial training was accepted under the same conditions as training at home. It depended, however, on the opinion of the Nursing Board whether any particular nurse training institute attached to a hospital was accepted for recognition.

Holland.

English Hospitality.—The following letter, from one of the Dutch delegates, has been received by the editor of "Nursing Notes": "During the Jubilee Congress of District Nursing recently held at Liverpool, we Dutch delegates had ample opportunity of appreciating English hospitality, and of admiring the gift this most practical nation possesses of organizing everything, I should almost say, to perfection. Some of us were paying our first visit to Liverpool, and there was just a flutter of uncertainty as to how we should be housed and find our way in the unknown city. But all fear vanished: for in the train and on the cars, in the homes where we were so kindly entertained, or at the magnificent receptions given us, as well as at the Congress itself, this principle seemed to reign supreme: make yourself quite at home. This was also the wordless message Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll gave to every delegate she so kindly condescended to speak to. Is it therefore not quite natural that a Congress under such auspices and management was bound to be a success, and that we on returning to our country not only felt benefited by valuable information gained, and refreshed by pleasant interchange of thought, but that we also felt stirred to bring more than ever into practice in our own work and ways, everything that is conducive to make our lives and the lives of others, happy, beautiful and practical."

Scotland.

The Scottish Nurses' Association.—A meeting summoned by the provisional committee was held on Tuesday, 6th July, and was well attended, and at this meeting it was decided to form "The Scottish Nurses' Association." The objects of the association are: (1) to obtain a state registration of nurses by a single portal system for the United Kingdom, and extended, if possible, to the British Empire, the nurses to be admitted to the register (a) after three years' regulated training in recognized hospitals' schools, and (b) after having passed a state examination conducted under the auspices of a central board at suitable centres; (2) to raise and regulate the standards of education and training of nurses. All nurses who approve of these objects are eligible for membership. Sir William Macewen is president, and Miss M'Neillie, Princess Louise Hospital, Roseneath, was elected secretary.

Official Department

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
The Canadian Permanent Army Medical Service (Nursing Branch).
The Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.
The Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.
The Association of Hospital Superintendents of Canada.
The Canadian Nurses' Association.
The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses.
The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.
The Victorian Order of Nurses.
The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.
The Brockville Graduate Nurses' Association.
The Collingwood G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association.
The Edmonton Graduate Nurses' Association.
The Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Association.
The Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Galt General Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Guelph General Hospital Alumnae Association.
The London Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Kingston General Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Montreal General Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Montreal Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnae Association.
The St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Toronto Central Registry of Nurses.
The Toronto General Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Toronto Grace Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club.
The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children Alumnae Association.
The Toronto Riverdale Isolation Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Toronto St. Michael's Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Toronto Western Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Winnipeg General Hospital Alumnae Association.
The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

President—Lucy Bowerman, 349 Sherbourne St.
First Vice-President—Ida Beam, 728 Spadina Ave.

Second Vice-President—Annie Hartley, T.G.H.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Feeney, 44 Willcocks St.

Corresponding Secretary—Ida L. Burkholder, 728 Spadina.

Treasurer—Marion E. Hall, 18 Earl St.

Board of Directors—A. J. Scott, Grace Hospital; M. Tweedie, 53 Langley Ave.; Edith Hargraves, 146 Winchester St.

Conveners of Committees:

Sick Visiting—Elizabeth Field, 505 Sherbourne St.

Registration—M. E. Christie, 19 Classic Ave.

Programme—Mrs. Feeney, 44 Willcocks St.

Social and Lookout—Miss Richardson, 551 Sherbourne St.

Press—S. Caroline Ross, 1 Selby St.

Central Registry—Miss Kate Snodgrass, 644 Spadina Ave.; H. Fralick, 728 Spadina Ave.

Canadian Nurse Representative—Miss Lennox, 107 Bedford Road.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, TORONTO.

For the year ending October 15th, 1908.

Officers for 1908-09: Miss Barnard, President; Miss A. Clarke, 1st Vice-President; Miss L. Adams, 2nd Vice-President; Miss A. Robertson, Recording Secretary; Miss B. Goodhall, Corresponding Secretary; Miss M. Wilson Treasurer; Miss M. Gray, 505 Sherbourne St., Secretary for "Invalid Cookery"; Misses M. Haley, E. Jamieson and M. Ellrington, Directors; Miss J. Hamilton, 608 Church St., Convener of General Business Committee; Miss Sales, Miss McQuaig and Miss J. Gray.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Postings and Transfers.

Sisters.

Miss M. O'C. McCreery, to Military Hospital, Cottonera, Malta, from Military Hospital, Valletta.

Staff Nurses.

Miss M. A. Wilson Green to the Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, from the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, London.

Miss A. C. W. Teevan, to Military Hospital, Chatham, from Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

Miss N. R. McNeil, to Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, from Military Hospital, Chatham.

Miss M. H. Graham, to Military Hospital, Colchester, from Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

Miss K. A. Broade, to Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, from Military Hospital, Colchester.

Appointments Confirmed.

Staff Nurses.—Miss E. B. Levay, Miss S. F. Davies, Miss E. C. E. Lindsay, Miss M. Kearney, Miss E. D. Lang, Miss M. A. Roe.

C. H. KEER,
Matron-in-Chief, Q.A.I.M.N.S.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLINGWOOD GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Officers for 1908-09: Hon. President, Miss Morton; President, Miss G. Morrison; First Vice-President, Miss P. J. Cottrill; Second Vice-President, Miss Ella Baker; Secretary, Miss J. E. Carr; Assistant-Secretary, Miss E. M. Dawson; Treasurer, Miss M. M. Redmond.

Sick Visiting Committee: Miss Moore, Miss Robinson, Miss G. Morton, Miss Klinck.

The meetings are held on the last Thursday of the month at 3 p.m. in the board room of the hospital.

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

Officers 1909-10.

President—Mrs. Currie.

First Vice-President—Miss E. Deyman, Hamilton.

Second Vice-President—Miss H. Hollingworth, St. Catharines.

Treasurer—Miss Mary Gray.

Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Stewart.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Edith Hargrave.

Board of Directors—Miss Brent, Miss Matheson, Miss Potts, Miss Muldrew, Miss Barnard, Miss Neilson, Miss McNeill, Miss Jameson, Miss Wardell, Miss Donnelly, Miss Rogers, Miss Kennedy, Miss Irvine.

The following are the names of the new members accepted at the last annual meeting: Miss Mary L. Anderson, Toronto Western Hospital; Miss Margaret Borthwick, General Hospital, Guelph; Miss Elizabeth M. Dodds, City Hospital, Hamilton; Miss Laura Gilmore, G. and M. Hospital, St. Catharines; Miss Lydia Good, G. and M. Hospital, St. Catharines; Miss Maude M. Isaac, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Miss Margaret D. Kelman, G. and M. Hospital, St. Catharines; Miss Lucy C. J. McCuaig, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Miss Edith C. Nisbet, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Miss Julia O'Connor, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto; Miss Jessie Wallace, G. and M. Hospital, St. Catharines.

Miss Alice J. Scott and Miss Jewison have been appointed on the Editorial Board of the "Canadian Nurse" as representatives of the G. N. A. O.

Hospitals and Nurses

Miss Agnes Wilson of Ottawa has completed with honors her course of training in P. C. H. and will practise in Ottawa.

Miss Eleanor Hannah and Miss Agnes Wilson, P. C. H., received their diplomas September 3rd, 1909.

The prize-winners in the P. C. H. bandaging contest were Miss Wilson and Miss M. Godwin first, and Miss Hannah second.

Miss E. V. Austin, lady superintendent of P. C. H., has just returned from a trip on the upper St. Lawrence and Great Lakes, having had a very enjoyable time, visiting Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Duluth, etc.

On the evening of June 30th, twelve young ladies were formally presented with diplomas and gold medals, as graduate nurses of St. Joseph's Hospital. They were as follows: Miss K. C. McDonnell, Miss Alice Woodard, Miss Marion Atmore, Miss Martha O'Neill, Miss Mildred Friend, Miss Gertrude Connor, Miss Kathleen Fallon, Miss Mae Kelleher, Miss Kathleen Durkin, Miss Irene Simpson, Miss Florence McKay, Miss Mae Coughlin. The presentation took place on the verandah of the nurses' home, in the presence of several hundred friends who were seated upon the extensive lawns which surround the home. The verandah was beautifully decorated with bunting, Chinese lanterns, and marguerites in the colors of the school, yellow and white. Rev. Father Aylward, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, acted as chairman and presented the diplomas. Rev. Father Valentine, chaplain of the hospital, presented the gold medals.

Among others present were Rev. Father Tobin, Rev. Father O'Neill, Rev. Father McKeon, Rev. Father West, Rev. Father Quinlan, Rev. Father Ford, and Rev. Father Lowery, and Dr. Hadley Williams, who were all seated upon the platform. Letters of regret were received from Vicar-General Meunier and Mayor Stevely, who was absent from the city, but with his usual kind thoughtfulness and generosity, forwarded to each of the graduates a beautiful gold pencil.

The nurses marched out upon the platform to the music of the Italian Orchestra, followed by the nurses of the school, all of whom joined in the "Welcome Chorus" of the graduates. A very pleasing programme was then rendered. Among the most enjoyable numbers were the duets by Mr. Forsyth of Norwich and Mr. Kinsey of Brampton. The most picturesque feature of the evening's entertainment following the presentation of the diplomas and medals, was the presentation of the flowers, tributes from the nurses' friends, who also received many telegrams of congratulation from friends and grateful patients in different parts of the Dominion. The flowers were presented by twelve little girls dressed in white, with wreaths on their heads, who tripped in laden with flowers and singing a pretty little greeting to the graduates. Three times had this to be repeated to complete the bestowal of the bouquets. This exercise won the most enthusiastic plaudits of the audience.

Miss Kate McDonnell of Watford was the "valedictorian," and gave a

very clever address, to which Dr. Hadley Williams replied, congratulating and complimenting very highly the graduates and especially St. Joseph's Hospital for its excellence. The new national chant, "O Canada," rendered by the school, brought the evening's entertainment to a close.

On the evening of June 29th, 1909, were held the second graduating exercises of the Training School for Nurses, in connection with the Moose Jaw General Hospital, in St. Andrew's Church, on which occasion four nurses received their diplomas and pins, viz: Miss S. Vrooman, Tuxford, Sask.; Miss G. Armstrong, Peterborough, Ont.;; Miss F. Ashworth, Moose Jaw; and Miss W. Edwards, Clarence, Ont. Miss Vrooman as gold medalist gave the valedictory. Mr. Knowles, M.P., presented the diplomas, Mr. Dorrell the pins and the president of the board the gold medal. As each graduate received her diploma she was presented with two beautiful bouquets given by the Ladies' Aid and one of the doctors. Dr. Radcliffe gave an address to the nurses which contained many words of good advice. After a musical programme had been given refreshments were served and a pleasant evening was brought to a close. The first graduating exercises were held in November, 1907, when one nurse, J. A. Gibson, received the diploma and pin. She is now holding the position of assistant superintendent in her alma mater. At that time there were seven nurses in training and now there are ten, so the growth of the hospital may be seen by that. We have also increased the accommodation considerably and have purchased a nurses' home, so that we think we have reason to be proud of our nurses and the hospital in this prairie city.

Many of the graduates of former years attended the graduation exercises at St. Joseph's Hospital, London, on the evening of June 30th, among whom were: Mrs. Tighe (Alice Flynn, '05), Mrs. Cheney (Miss Edna Walsh, '06), Mrs. Thompson, '06, Miss Leavitt, '06, Miss McKnight, '07, Miss Hunt, '07, Miss Henry, '07, Miss Butler, '07, Miss Tuckey, '07, Miss Steele, '06.

Miss Ella McDonnell, '06, who has been successfully following her profession at Champagne, Ill., visited her alma mater during her vacation in August.

Miss Eva Henry, '07, Miss Louie Flood, '07, and Miss Maude Roche, '08, are following their profession in Chicago.

Miss Maude Baye, '07, is nursing in ew York.

Miss Mary Hoy, '08, has accepted a position in a private hospital in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Hunt, '07, Miss Woolson, '08, Miss Condon, '08, Miss Barry, '08, Miss Woodrow, '06, Mrs. Thompson, '06, are all nursing in London and are very successful in their nursing career.

The following nurses graduated from the Guelph General Hospital in April last: Misses Brooking, Caldwell, Richardson, Marian Richardson, and Patterson, all of Guelph, Miss King, Kincardine, Miss Krupp, New Hamburg, and Miss Grainger of Walkerton. A case of instruments was given to Miss Brooking by the Nurses' Alumnae Association, for highest standing in the graduating class.

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The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of Guelph General Hospital was held in the General Hospital on the afternoon of July 6th, with a fairly good attendance and some new members added to the association. The officers of last year were re-elected. President, Mrs. A. Anderson; Vice-President, Mrs. Douglas; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Walker; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Anderson. When the business had been transacted, Dr. McKinnon read a paper on "Tuberculosis," which was much appreciated by all present. Afterwards, doctor and nurses were kindly entertained by Miss Smith, lady superintendent.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart, graduate of the G. G. H., is home for a three months' holiday, from Atlantic City.

Miss Blythe (V. G. H.) has resigned her position as night superintendent at the Minor Hospital, Seattle.

Miss Rodd (R. V. H.), assistant superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital, has resigned. Her post will be filled by Miss Beharrel (V. G. H.), late charge nurse of the Isolation Buildings V. G. H., who is enjoying a well-earned vacation in the east this month.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather a large and representative gathering of the citizens of Niagara Falls assembled in the City Hall on May 10th, 1909, to participate in the first graduation exercises of the Training School for Nurses in connection with the General Hospital. The auditorium had been beautifully decorated for the occasion by the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Miss Rogers, the superintendent, with Misses Brown and Hanna, the graduating nurses, occupied the front seats, surrounded by the other members of the training school. Mr. Alexander Fraser, Police Magistrate and chairman of the Hospital Trust, presided as chairman of the evening. An excellent musical programme was provided by the Misses Fallis and Reid and Mr. Garfield Gardner. Congratulatory addresses were given by the Mayor, Mr. R. P. Slater, Mr. Monroe Grier, K.C., and Drs. Wilson, Olmsted, Kellam and Walker, all of whom spoke in glowing terms of the excellent work being done by the hospital, while the members of the medical staff especially emphasized the abilities displayed by the young ladies just graduating. Mrs. Willox, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, presented Miss Brown and Miss Hanna with the graduation medals, while Mr. Fraser made the presentation of the certificates. The young ladies were the recipients of numerous bouquets from admiring friends, which were graciously presented by Dr. Norman Walker, secretary of the Hospital Trust. At the conclusion of the exercises the ladies of the Auxiliary served ice cream and cake. This being the first graduation under the auspices of the new hospital, great interest was manifested, and the superintendent, Miss Rodgers, and the two graduates were the recipients of many congratulations, as well as more tangible expressions of good will, including a case of instruments and a cheque for $25.00.

The delegates to the International Council of Women paid a delightful visit to the West, where Victoria proved the crowning point to a series of joys and surprises. The members of the Women's Council and others interested in social work who had the pleasure of meeting these ladies were

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unanimous in the opinion that a more delightful assemblage of intellectual and philanthropic women could not have been brought together under any other auspices. The reception at Government House gave ample opportunity for general intercourse and the proceedings were of an informal and social character, the Reception Committee being very active in their attempts to bring together those interested in the same subject. His Excellency and Mrs. Dunsmuir were most kind and all the arrangements for the physical and mental recreation of the guests were most thoroughly carried out. At the luncheon party which took place in the fine dining hall of the Empress Hotel, the refreshments for the mind as well as the body were most invigorating. Premier MacBride gave the opening address of welcome and of the speeches which followed it was hard to discriminate as to quality and interest. Each delegate was so characteristic in her remarks that the nationality could easily be guessed from the sentiments expressed and the general tone of her speech. When one realizes that some were making their maiden speeches and these in a foreign tongue, one could not but admire their pluck and ability; all were so beautifully natural and the entire freedom from self-consciousness should make some of us eager to follow their example. Certainly this meeting will be a constant source of retrospective pleasure and an omen of good for the future.

The annual graduating exercises of the Hamilton City Hospital took place on June 19th amid the usual attending festivities. John Billings, chairman of the Board of Hospital Governors, was in the chair. Speeches were made by Col. A. H. Moore, Canon Forneret, Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Rev. R. E. M. Brady, Mayor McLaren and several of the doctors. The members of the class are: Miss Jean L. Edgar, Hamilton; Miss Margaret Melrose, Galt; Miss Lillian Jean Tobins, Brantford; Miss Vivian E. Femby, Cairo; Miss Irene Elliott, Bolton; Miss Annie E. McDermott, Beeton; Miss Hannah B. McGregor, Grenfell, Sask.; Miss Carrie Dow, Hamilton; Miss Olive M. Holliday, Brooklin; Miss Blanche A. Emerson, Burlington; Miss Elma A. Gunter, Trenton; Miss Madeline Hunt, Woodstock; Miss Katherine Hudson, Hamilton; Miss Annie D. Beck, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Miss May Brennan, Chesley; Miss Eloise Touchborn, Ida; Miss Lillian G. Armstrong, Woodstock; Miss Margaret E. Hagyard, Scotch Block; Miss Christina Kerr, Hamilton. In the evening an "At Home" was held at the nurses' residence when a number of friends of the graduating class passed the evening in dancing and the following added to the enjoyment of the evening: vocal solo, Mrs. (Dr.) McNichol; piano solo, Miss McGregor; vocal solo, Mrs. (Dr.) Mullin; violin solo, Dr. MacLoughlin.

Miss Jean L. Edgar, graduate H. C. H., has been appointed night supervisor of Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

Miss Margaret Walker, H. C. H., has taken a position as supervising nurse in the General Hospital, Neepawa, Manitoba.

Miss Asson is going shortly to the hospital at Whitehorse to take up her appointment as matron in charge. Miss Asson is a graduate of the Vancouver General Hospital. Miss John and Miss Ford, other graduates of

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Victoria, are assistant nurses in the operating room. Miss Wilson has gone east for her holidays and the other graduates are taking up private nursing in Vancouver.

Miss Mina Rogers, lady superintendent of Niagara General Hospital, is spending her vacation at her home, Hamilton Beach.

Misses Gladys Young and Martha Milne of Hamilton have gone to Portland, Oregon, for the summer.

Misses Storms and Hanham are at Atlantic City for a fortnight.

Miss Helen Kelly, superintendent Eye and Ear Infirmary, Washington, D.C., spent a few days with friends in Hamilton.

Miss Rodd, assistant superintendent of nursing at the Vancouver General Hospital, gave up her post early in August and will probably take up hospital work in California after a period of rest. Miss Behaud, gold medallist and formerly in charge of the Isolation Hospital, is nominated as her successor.

Dr. Whitelaw, who has been house surgeon for two years, has now been appointed medical superintendent at the Vancouver General Hospital.

Sister Frances, of St. Luke's Home, Vancouver, has been ordered complete rest and has gone to Bowen Island. Miss Flannigan, an English graduate who has also worked in Sydney, Australia, is in charge of the Home.

The Victoria Convalescent Home is to be given up as there is not sufficient demand for that form of sick nursing in a city like Victoria. Miss Hardie, Miss Saunders and Miss Maligan will take up private nursing again, for which they are in constant request.

Mrs. George Wheelock Burbidge announces the marriage of her daughter, Alice Eaton, to Mr. Rudolf Schumacher, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1909, at Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, Man. At home, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, West Indies. Mrs. Schumacher is one of our most valued contributors and we all wish her joy with all our hearts.

Miss Annie Florence Lockhart, graduate of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Philadelphia, has been requested to give a course in massage to the nurses in St. Stephens Hospital, St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

The new wards of the General Hospital at St. John's, Newfoundland, were opened last month with a dance and concert. At 9 p.m. the guests to the number of one hundred and fifty or thereabouts assembled and the evening began with a concert. Then the certificates, badges and prizes were presented by Lady Horwood and short speeches were made by Dr. Shea, the medical superintendent, Dr. Rendell, Canon Dunfield, and the Hon. John Harvey. Dr. Rendell spoke a few well-deserved words of appreciation of three of our hospital staff who have spent the greater part of their lives with us. Our male nurse, Mr. Taaffe, is still actively at work after thirty-eight years, and Miss Lizzie Morgan, who has filled in turn during thirty-seven years nearly every position in the hospital, is now in charge of the linen and

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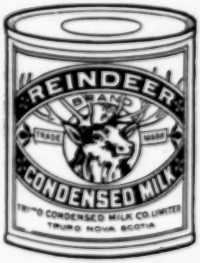

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sewing department. Johanna, as she is known to us all, was nurse when the hospital was "on the hill." That was almost three generations ago but she is still smart and makes herself useful in many ways, although no longer on the list of workers. The speeches over and the certificates presented, dancing began and was kept up until 2 a.m. The ward where the dance was held, as well as the supper room, was very prettily decorated by the nurses and the floor was delightfully slippery. The nurses who received certificates and badges were: Misses Bessie Rowsell, Clara Edgar, Annie Caslein, Alice Carey. The prize for anatomy and physiology presented by Dr. Shea was won by Nurse Rowsell. The prize for surgical nursing presented by Dr. Rendell was also won by Nurse Rowsell.

Miss Lillian Tobias, graduate of Hamilton City Hospital, class '09, has been appointed supervising nurse of the operating room in the General Hospital, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Mrs. A. E. Saunders, superintendent of the Red Cross Hospital at Cobalt, is enjoying a brief visit to England.

Miss Ethel Johns, of Winnipeg General Hospital, spent a very pleasant vacation with the Alpine Club at their official camp near Banff.

Miss Shaw, superintendent of the hospital at Upland, California, spent a pleasant visit at the home of Miss Jamieson, Macpherson avenue, Toronto, on her way to spend a vacation at her home in Nova Scotia.

There was an emergency hospital in charge of a physician and one of the nurses of the Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association on the grounds of the Provincial Fair at Calgary. A good many cases of accident and emergency were successfully cared for.

Miss Rutherford, secretary of the Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association, is at present enjoying a three months' holiday in the east.

A charming but quiet wedding took place on Wednesday, July 21st, at 5 p.m. at "Kilco Cottage," the summer home of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Chambers, Riverdale, Toronto, when their third daughter, Florence K. Pearl, graduate nurse T. G. H., class '09, was united in marriage to Mr. Alexander Ernest Agret Stirling, of Robinson, Little & Co., Ltd., wholesale dry goods, Winnipeg. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father in the spacious assembly room which was beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion with flags and bunting and lighted by numerous colored Chinese lanterns. The bride was attired in a becoming white summer gown and carried bridal roses, and was attended by her sister Ruby, wearing a neat-appearing gown of pale pink mulle. Little Ruth Anglin and Kathleen Burns, nieces of the bride, made charming flower girls. The groom was supported by Mr. S. Kennedy Johnston, of the Provincial Land Titles Office, Winnipeg. The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful and unique sunburst of diamonds and pearls, to the bridesmaid a ring of pearls and to each of the flower girls an engraved locket, while the groomsman was the recipient of a beautiful cameo scarf pin. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling left for points of interest along the Georgian Bay before returning to their new home in Moosejaw, Sask.

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The Alumni Association of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute, Philadelphia, learned with sorrow of the sudden death of one of their graduates, Mrs. Mary T. Morgan, of Paterson, N.J. Mrs. Morgan graduated in mechano-therapy with the class of 1908 and was a graduate of the Paterson General Hospital, class of 1902. Mrs. Morgan leaves a daughter who is also a graduate nurse. Professionally and socially well liked, her loss is mourned by all who knew her. The following resolution was passed: Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take her from us, be it therefore resolved, that we as an Alumni Association express our deepest sympathy to her daughter, and be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her daughter, recorded in the minutes of our association and sent to the "Canadian Nurse." Frank B. Baird, M.D.; Irene N. Downs, Amanda M. Wilson, committee.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bowerman to Mr. Mill Pellatt of Toronto.

We are informed on good authority that the engagements of the superintendents of two of the leading hospitals of Ontario are shortly to be announced.

MARRIAGES.

Spence-Ward.—At St. Matthew's Church, Toronto, Ont., on June 28th, 1909, by Rev. Canon John Farncomb, M.A., rector, William G. Spence, of Mount Nimo, eldest son of Mr. Robert Spence, of Waterdown, Ont., to Gratia Bertha Ward, of Montreal, Que., daughter of the late Mr. George R. Ward, of Brockville, Ont., and granddaughter of the late Mr. S. B. Merrill, of Prescott, Ont. Mrs. Spence is a graduate of the Montreal General Hospital, class '93.

Wilson-Stone.—At Vancouver, B.C., August 4th, by the Rev. R. J. Wilson, Laura Stone (V. G. H. '09) to George C. Wilson, of the Caxton Canning Company.

Kenney-Kidd.—In Stratford, Ont., June 16th, Miss Elizabeth Kidd (graduate of P. C. H. class '07) to Mr. John Kenney of that place.

Miss Mae Fraser, assistant superintendent P. C. H., spent her vacation at Caledonia Springs and Norway Bay, and feels greatly improved.

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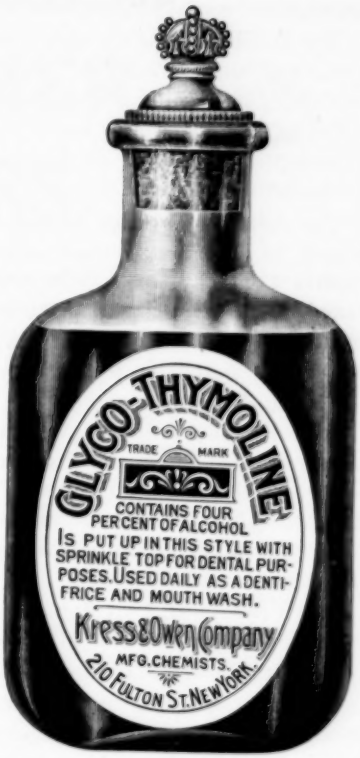
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The Nurses' Library

The Delineator for October contains answers to the question, "What is the Matter with the Churches?" by Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Parkhurst, Rev. Dr. G. Hirsch, Gipsy Smith and others; and also "Improvements I Would Make in the Public Schools," by Twenty Superintendents, as well as a new story, "A Doctor of Medicine," by Rudyard Kipling. One can hardly do without the October Delineator.

The American Pocket Medical Dictionary. Edited by W. A. Newman Dorland, M.D. Sixth revised edition. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1909. Flexible morocco, gold edges, $1.00 net; thumb indexed, $1.25 net. Canadian agents, the J. F. Hartz Company, Limited, Toronto. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London. This is a convenient and reliable pocket dictionary for nurses, quite up to date.

The thirty-sixth report of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses is an interesting publication. We observe that 186 nurses have taken post-graduate courses there, and that they have come from all parts of the United States, as well as from Denmark, Sweden, England, Scotland and Canada. One of the Canadian post-graduate nurses, Miss Georgie Rowan, a graduate of Grace Hospital, Toronto, was appointed assistant superintendent of nurses at Fordham Hospital.

The Pennsylvania Orthopedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy has begun the publication of a twelve-page journal, called the *Journal of Physiological Therapeutics*. The chief article in the first number is on Massage.

"School Gardening and Nature Study in English Rural Schools and in London," by Miss Susan B. Sipe, of the American Government Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, is one of the most interesting reports we have seen for a long time. The school nurse, and indeed almost anyone, will read it with profit.

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